The Literary Digest

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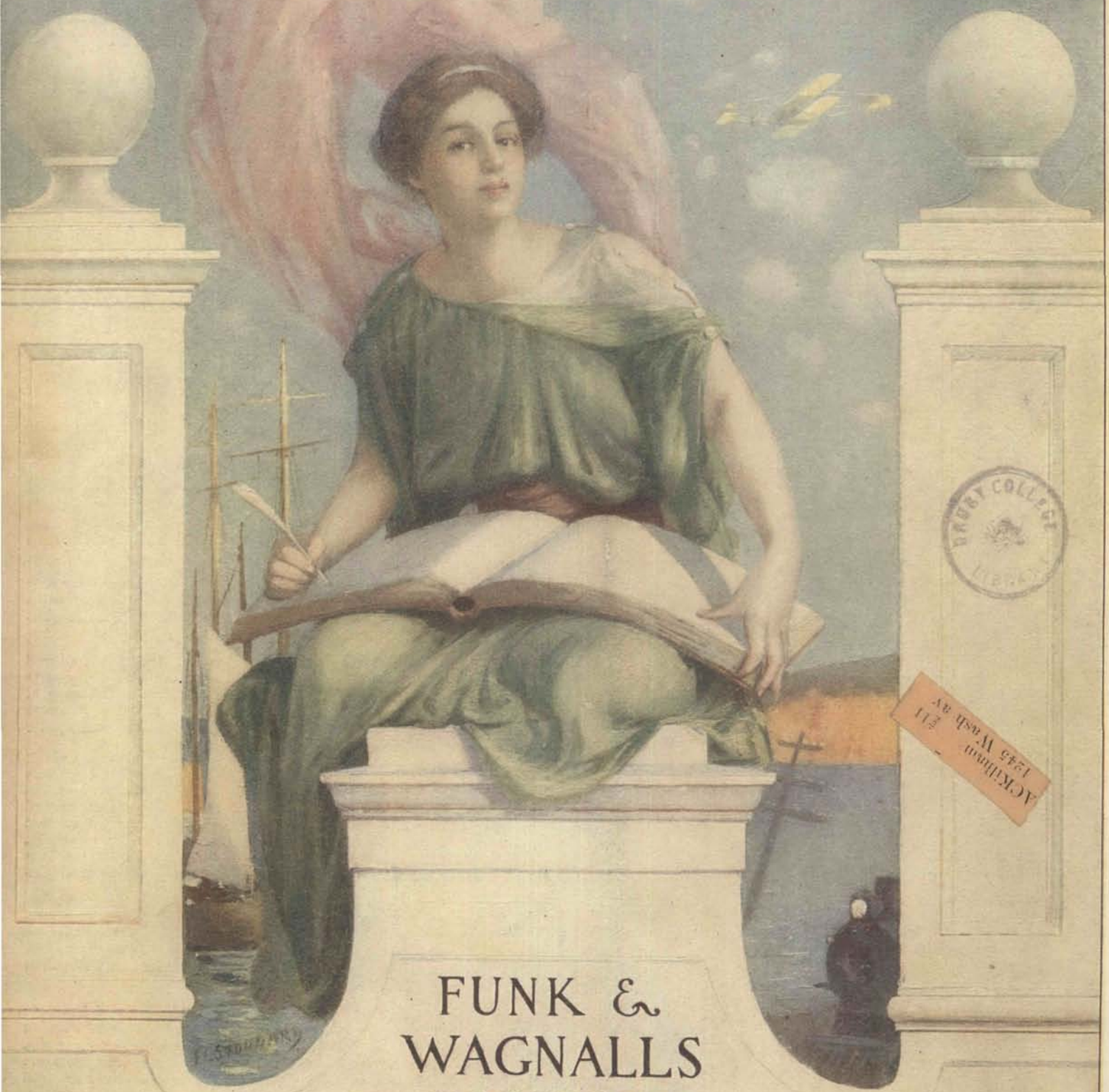
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST



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Advance-of-Publication Price will, however, have served a useful purpose if it shall prove to be the means of effecting a distribution of the work quickly among the more intelligent bookbuyers and among libraries, institutions and learned societies, for the reason that their endorsement of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica will give it ultimately the same position in public estimation that has always been accorded to the work in ten previous and successful editions since the first edition appeared in 1768-71.

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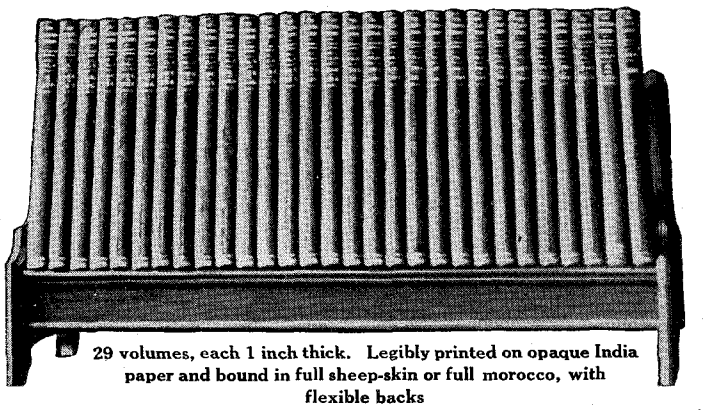

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The season is at hand when thousands of our subscribers must consider the school question. To such our educational columns offer a convenient directory of the best private schools. These institutions will gladly supply full information. We advise our subscribers to correspond freely with them. While we realize that no one understands the requirements of his child better than the parent, it is frequently perplexing to choose a school just suited to these individual needs.

For the benefit of parents and guardians among Literary Digest readers who desire special educational information we maintain the School Bureau.

More than one thousand requests for information and advice have been sent to this Bureau during the past season. These have included letters from subscribers in every State and from those residing in foreign countries.

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At this time we renew our invitation to Literary Digest readers and their friends to avail themselves of the School Bureau's service. The work of the Bureau has become so broad that it extends far beyond our own subscribers. Many people are now being served by us who were recommended to us by Literary Digest readers. We will gladly advise any inquirer on the choice of a school, whether a regular reader or not.

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SECOND: Rate of tuition you are willing to pay.

THIRD: The ultimate course you plan to have your boy or girl follow.

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We call particular attention to the school announcements appearing on the following pages.

SCHOOL BUREAU

The Literary Digest

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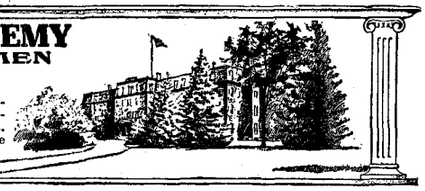

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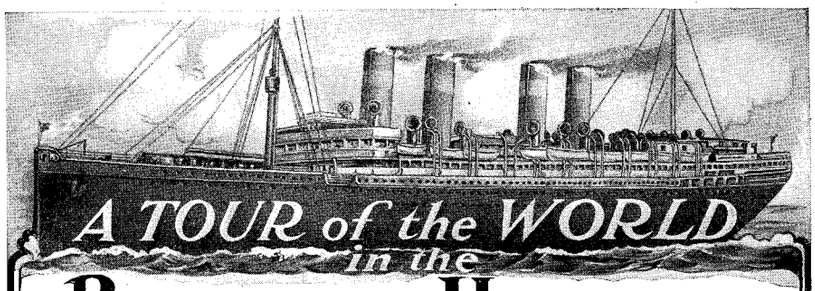

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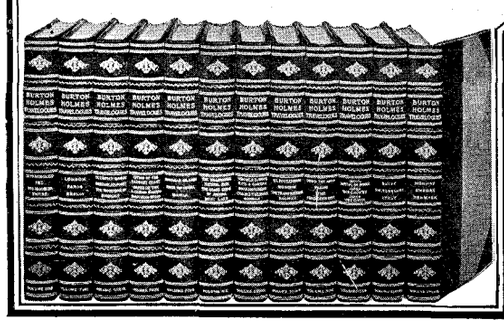

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

BULLETS ACROSS THE BORDER

WHEN soldiers shoot across an international boundary into a friendly country, wounding and killing its citizens, does the act constitute an invasion? This is the question brought sharply to the front by recent events on our southern border. During the three hours' battle which ended in the capture of Agua Prieta by "Red Lopez," volleys as well as stray bullets raked the neighboring town of Douglas, Arizona, killing one citizen and wounding twelve others. Altho some of those wounded perhaps invited disaster by their reckless curiosity, crowding to the border within a hundred feet of some of the combatants and packing the veranda of the custom house while the revolutionists were firing from within its very shadow, others were struck while sitting in their own homes. Robert Harrington, switchman, killed by a bullet through the head, was at work on a train in the Douglas yards. Four days later, when the Mexican border town was recaptured by Federal troops after an all-day fight, Douglas again paid the penalty of the innocent bystander, both sides, the correspondent tells us, inadvertently "pouring a rain of bullets" into its streets. This time, however, citizens were ordered out of the danger zone, and only five were wounded.

It is to the credit of the American press, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), that there has been very little disposition anywhere to magnify these incidents, or to question the competence of the Washington Administration to safeguard all American interests on the border or in Mexico in a dignified and conciliatory spirit. Congress also is reported as content with President Taft's handling of a situation overweighted with embarrassment for both nations. Washington dispatches state that in reply to his "urgent demands upon the Mexican Government" that any repetition of the Douglas incident be prevented, the President has been assured by Diaz that "a definite restrictive policy on the border" will be enforced. In a message sent to Governor Sloan of Arizona while fighting was in progress around Agua Prieta, the President, advised that the people of Douglas be directed "to place themselves where bullets can not reach them, and thus avoid casualties." To quote further from this strikingly frank communication:

"The situation might justify me in ordering our troops to cross the border and attempt to stop the fighting or to fire upon both combatants from the American side. But if I take this step I must face the possibility of resistance and greater bloodshed, and also the danger of having our motives misconstrued and misrepresented and of thus inflaming Mexican popular indignation against many thousands of Americans now in Mexico, and jeopardizing their lives and property.

"The pressure for general intervention under such conditions it might not be practicable to resist. It is impossible to foresee or reckon the consequences of such a course and we must use the greatest self-restraint to avoid it. . . . . .

"I am loath to endanger Americans in Mexico where they are necessarily exposed by taking a radical step to prevent injury to Americans on our side of the border who can avoid it by a temporary inconvenience."

This telegram, says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "gives in a nutshell the attitude of our government toward the Mexican situation." Yet the same paper, after paying a tribute to the President's "patience and caution in a situation that bristles with complications," concludes with the comment that "it will be wonderful if the United States and Mexico avoid a clash." However this may be, many papers remark, events have already amply justified the mobilization of our troops in Texas. "Even the most unsparing of the President's critics," says the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), "now realize that he did the right thing in ordering troops to the Mexican border." Among others sharing this opinion are the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), *Globe* (Rep.), and *Press* (Rep.), the Milwaukee *Free Press* (Ind. Rep.), and the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.). It is now evident that in massing the troops on the border Mr. Taft was not seeking provocation to a quarrel, remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), since "if he had been, he certainly would have found it in the recent events on the Arizona line." This paper goes on to say:

"Any President desiring to 'fire the popular heart' would there have found the inflammable material ready to his hand. Americans had been killed or wounded by Mexican bullets while peacefully going about their business in their own territory. What finer pretext could be asked for letting the eagle scream? Joseph Chamberlain, while feeling his way to a war with the Boers, would have jumped at so good an excuse for hostile measures. For a smaller offense, Germany pounced upon China and took Kiao-Chau. Indeed, it is hard to imagine that any European Prime Minister would have borne himself with the coolness and patience which President Taft exhibited in his dispatch to the Governor of Arizona."

Technically, argues the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), the violation of our boundary line by Mexican bullets might be made a pretext for intervention—and intervention "is tantamount to war." We read:

"The Constitution of the United States says that the Federal Government 'shall protect' each State 'against invasion,' and

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SOMEBODY OUGHT TO PROTECT THESE CITIZENS IN DOUGLAS, ARIZONA.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

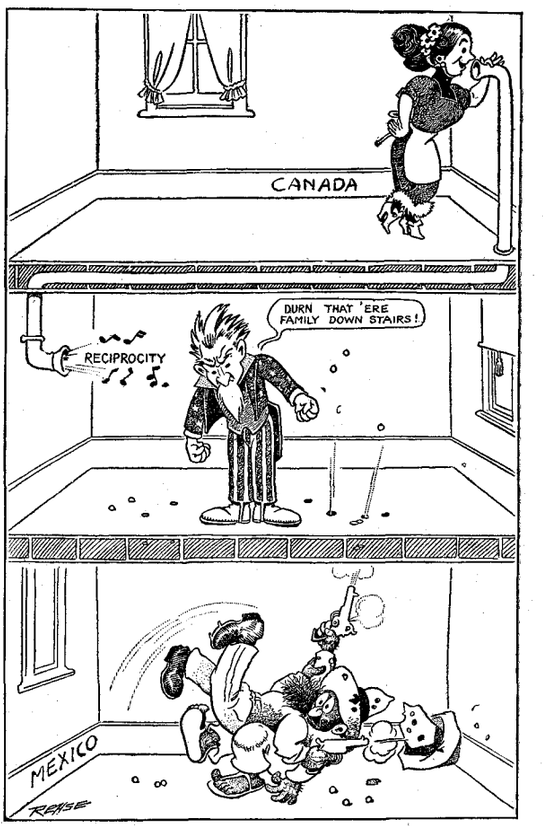
it might be argued that the firing of Mexican bullets into Douglas to such an extent as to render the town almost uninhabitable was technically an invasion of American soil. How easy it would have been to have justified an order to the United States troops to cross the boundary in order to insure the security of Douglas from deadly missiles of war must be apparent to every one. Foreign interventions by the score have occurred, the pretexts for which were flimsy compared with the pretext offered by the fighting at Agua Prieta. The Mexican Government and the Mexican people, whether at heart Federal or insurgent in sympathy, ought to see in the restraint of the United States, in connection with the incident, the clearest proof that intervention is not desired by the American Government or by any appreciable portion of the American people.

"In saying that a pretext technically sound existed for ordering the United States troops to cross the border, we are not to be understood as thinking that the pretext was sound from the standpoint either of morals or of policy. President Taft undoubtedly discerned the fact that a mere pretext for intervention was at hand, and could be instantly made use of even without consulting Congress, had he desired to take quick advantage of the situation. For he might have justified a drastic step on the ground that a President's business is to protect American homes on American soil and that to such an end instantaneous action is essential. That he declined to avail himself of the pretext and shaped his course by considerations much broader and more vital to the best interests of the nation as a whole, as he revealed in his answer to the appeal of the Governor of Arizona, is immensely to his credit, while even more reassuring is the apparent fact that the American people take substantially the same view of the situation that the President does. There are no indications that Mr. Taft is under serious criticism for declining to adopt extreme and reckless measures."

"I WARN YER!"

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

In Mexico, according to the evidence of dispatches, each side suspects the other of trying so to force the hand of the United States that intervention will be unavoidable. This is the reason, say correspondents in Mexico City, that the revolutionists choose border towns for battle-grounds. To this Dr. Gomez, a revolutionary agent in Washington, replies with a denial and a *tu quoque*:



GOOD NEIGHBORS AND BAD.

—Rehse in the New York *Evening Mail*.

"One of the motives that inspired the insurrecto commander to evacuate Agua Prieta was the desire to avoid any conflict with the exprest wishes of the American Government in respect to fighting on the frontier which might lead to intervention. The insurgents will under no circumstances commit any act or undertake any movement which may afford cause for an invasion by the American Army. I can not say as much for the Diaz Government in view of the course pursued by the Federal troops in yesterday's engagement, when they deliberately and purposely elevated their range in order to fire across the frontier into Douglas."

As a matter of fact, declares Stephen Bonsal, special correspondent of the New York *Times* in Mexico City, intervention is the last thing that either side desires. The revolutionists, he explains, are pressing the fighting along the border because—

"They are in urgent need of a port of entry, through which—once the port is in their possession, with the present American contraband laws—could not be prevented the shipment of

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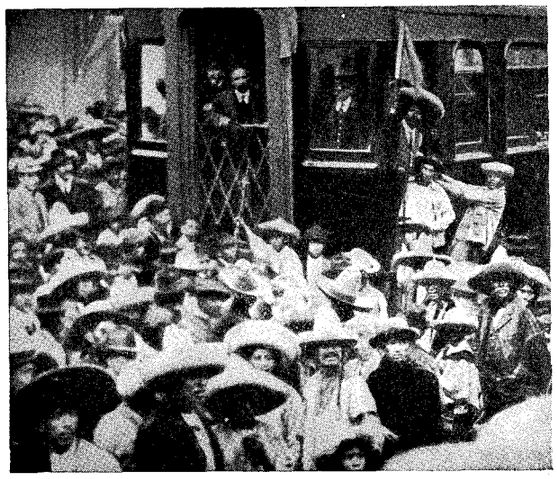
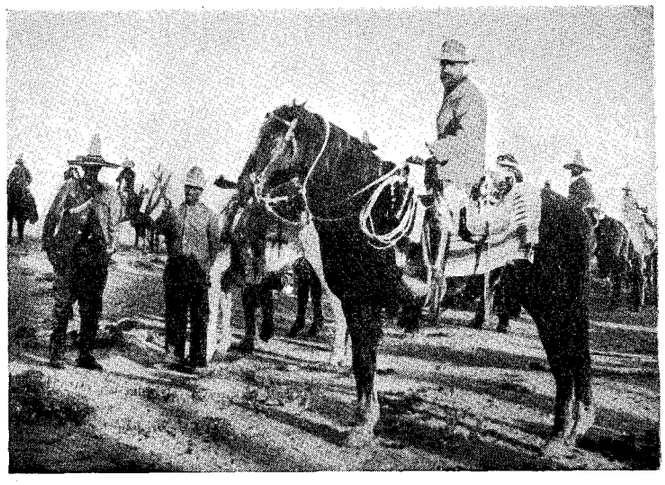


SYMPATHIZERS SURROUNDING HIS TRAIN AT PACHUCA.



WITH HIS FORCES IN THE FIELD

Francisco I. Madero, Jr., leader of the Mexican insurrection, said at one time that he would not consider any peace terms until Diaz had relinquished the presidency. According to Mr. Limantour, Mexican Minister of Finance, Madero is "a dreamer, a stubborn man, a doctrinaire in politics, a man who has acquired his knowledge of men from books and libraries, who is not in touch with the people, however well versed he may be in the classics and Assyrian antiquities."

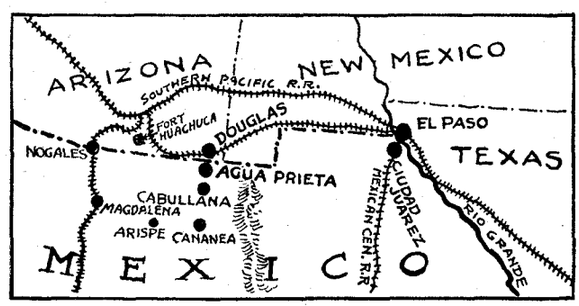
THE MAN WHO IS WORRYING DIAZ.

arms at least in small consignments. Within a very few days Madero himself will have to capture and hold such a place in the north, and indeed elsewhere. He could put thousands more men in the field if he had arms, and his present force would be much more efficient but for the miscellaneous nature of the munitions at its disposal."

The same correspondent gives the Federal explanation of the border fighting in the words of Mr. Limantour, Mexican Minister of Finance. Says this statesman, in an interview with Mr. Bonsal:

"The insurgents go to the border because there—enjoying as they do the entire sympathy of your frontier population—they easily obtain everything they want, arms, money, and medicines. Oh! If they would only stand their ground on undoubted Mexican soil we would have no trouble in dealing with them. But they won't. Again they hug the border, because when defeated they can easily cross the line and disappear amid the sympathetic population and so escape the consequences of their seditious acts—which are sometimes, I fear, purely criminal, according to the code.

"Thirdly, they center their activities on the border because they hope to provoke a conflict between our forces and your border patrols."



WHERE MEXICAN BULLETS CROSSED THE BORDER.

No other feature of the insurrection has caused so much anxiety in Washington as the wounding of American citizens in border towns by stray bullets from Mexican battlefields.

In this interesting interview Mr. Limantour goes on to quote Mexico's Minister of War as saying that "the restrictive measures on the United States border imposed on our commanders in the field for the purpose of obviating the recurrence of incidents such as that at Douglas—which we so deeply regret—have reduced the military efficiency of our troops at least 75 per cent." Mexican field officers, the same authority states, "complain that they are sent to attack rebels who are in position near the border, with their hands tied behind their backs and their feet hobbled." To quote Mr. Limantour himself again on this point:

"Really we can not go further than we have already gone in this direction. I do not know if we can continue to go as far. . . . I greatly fear that any further concession to the very natural anxiety, distress, and perturbation among your frontier population would have the effect of turning our prosecution of the war against the insurgents into a farce."

THE VOICE OF THE "SQUEAL BOOKS"

ONE AFTERNOON last week saw gathered together on the top floor of a downtown building in New York City a picked body of some 400 citizens. But their names, be it noted, were selected, not from any social register, but from certain registers of a very different nature carefully secreted in the city's police stations. In these "squeal books," as they are commonly called, are recorded all complaints of crime and acts of violence, and the "400" represent about half the people who, during the single month of March, were victims of burglars, hold-up men, thieves, and robbers. They came, some voluntarily, some in response to subpenas, to give to the grand jury investigating the "crime wave" a physical demonstration of the alleged incompetency of the New York police to protect the city from criminals. From the testimony of these, from such "squeal books" as have been looked into, and from other sources of information the grand jury, say the New York papers, are fully convinced that less than 3 per cent. of the crimes committed in the Greater City are followed by arrests.

Those appearing before the grand jury are but a tiny fraction of New York's recent robbery victims, declares Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss, in charge of the investigation; "if those who have been robbed within the past year could be marshaled in regiments and marched down Broadway it would take them a couple of hours to pass a given point." He adds, as quoted in the New York *American*:

"The citizens of New York City are not getting proper police protection.

"This has been shown beyond all doubt by the investigation being carried on by the grand jury.

"That much established, the grand jury will now go on and say *why* the proper protection is not given, and *who* is responsible for the lack of it."

In an editorial headed, "Police Failure with Crime," the New York *Tribune* calls attention to one "squeal book" telling of

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GETTIN' WARM AGAIN.
—May in the Cleveland *Leader*.

TURN ON THE WATER.
—Bowers in the Jersey City *Journal*.

TRIAL BY FIRE AND WATER.

but 6 arrests to 121 reported crimes in a West Side precinct. "The usual police defense that many complaints are unfounded loses its force," continues *The Tribune*, "when it is considered how many small crimes take place without ever being reported to the police":

"To be sure, the police can not be held for failure to arrest where the crime is not called to their attention. But in considering the failure of the police to prevent crime and protect property from the depredations of criminals, the large total of unreported crime has to be regarded. It is, perhaps, safe to say that there are more instances of crime of which no complaint is made to the police than of unfounded complaints received by them."

Such complaints of unsafe conditions in various districts as are sent to the Mayor direct meet with such answers as this, says *The American*:

"It may be true that your neighborhood has gone down in quality somewhat. Perhaps you had better move."

Editorial criticism of Mayor Gaynor's attitude toward the police, and caustic utterances about his critics is vigorously kept up by a number of the New York dailies, the Hearst papers and *The Tribune* taking the lead. Outside of the metropolis their opinions seem to be shared by many. "Mayor Gaynor could not be in a sorrier plight were he an Illinois Senator or a Secretary of the Interior," remarks a paper in Middletown, New York, and the Buffalo *News*, the Des Moines *Register and Leader*, and the Indianapolis *Star* agree that he has lost much of his prestige. Out on the Pacific Coast, where mayors have been having a rather hard time of it lately, the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* avers that the "passing of Gaynor" will not cause much surprize outside of New York, for elsewhere he "has never been regarded as a really big man." Tho he "began his term under exceptionally favorable auspices" and was "in the early days of his administration the idol of his people," Mayor Gaynor is now, in the opinion of the Portland *Oregonian*, "under fire of the most bitter criticism that has ever been directed against an official of his prominence." No Mayor can expect to please every one, but New York's Mayor, adds *The Oregonian*, "seems to be having bad luck in pleasing any one—except the 'crooks.'"

Yet in Oklahoma City, *The Daily Oklahoman* is inclined to the more charitable view. "New York," it thinks, "is perhaps no worse than it was before Gaynor became Mayor; that it is better in some respects has been demonstrated."

AN EXPRESS LAWYER IN THE POSTAL COMMISSION

CRITICISM of the new Commission to investigate magazine postal rates is directed mainly at the member from Cincinnati, Mr. Lawrence Maxwell. As a decision against the magazines would drive many of them to use the express instead of the mail, it is being intimated that an express attorney might not approach the matter with that perfect impartiality that is desired. We find it said in the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune* (Rep.) that "Maxwell is the regularly retained counsel for the Adams and Southern Express companies, and has on one occasion been retained by the American Express Company as counsel." The Cincinnati paper then quotes the resolution authorizing the Commission to show that Mr. Maxwell is not eligible. It runs in part:

"*Resolved*, That the President shall appoint three competent and impartial persons, one of whom shall be a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the other two of whom shall hold no office, and no one of whom shall be connected with the Post-office Department or have any interest in any business directly or indirectly affected by the publishing of magazines or newspapers using the mails of the United States, to examine the reports of the Post-office Department and any of its officers, agents, or employees," etc., etc.

The same paper reports further:

"When asked whether he would resign as express company counsel Maxwell said that it was a case 'between himself and his clients,' and refused to discuss it. . . . . .

"The consensus of opinion among shippers and postal men is that the disqualification, while not a glaring one, is sufficient to vitiate any action of the Commission should a controversy arise in reference to any of its actions. It is believed that a revision of the postal rates at this time will benefit no department of the nation's utilities more than the express companies, and that Mr. Maxwell is professionally connected with two, at least, of these utilities is considered an unfortunate situation."

It also appears that Justice Hughes considers the presence of an express attorney on the commission improper, according to the following dispatch from the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent:

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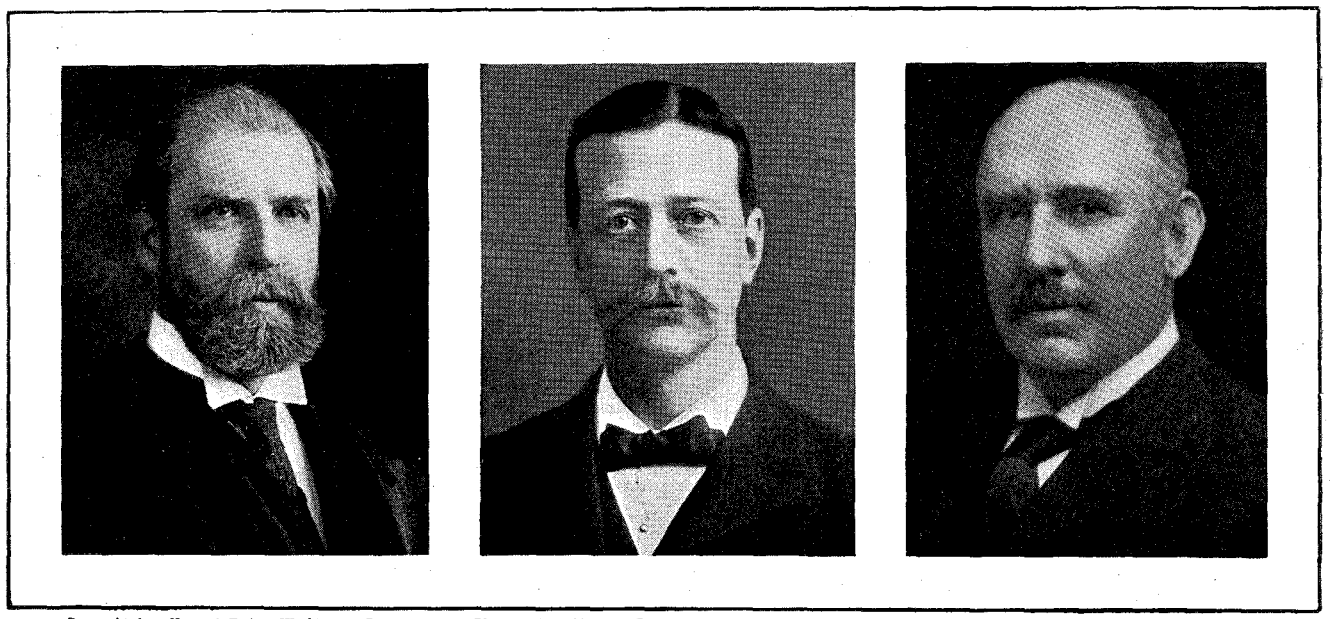

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CHARLES E. HUGHES. | ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL. | LAWRENCE MAXWELL

THE COMMISSIONERS WHO WILL INVESTIGATE MAGAZINE POSTAL RATES.

"Justice Hughes called at the White House this morning and made a pertinent suggestion to the President regarding the postal commission, on which the justice has consented to serve. Justice Hughes called the attention of the Executive to the fact that Lawrence Maxwell, of Cincinnati, who has been appointed to this commission and has accepted, has had considerable practise as attorney for the express companies of the country, which fact, Justice Hughes suggested, might tend to prejudice the confidence with which the President desires that both Congress and the country shall receive the report and recommendations of the commission. Neither in the opinion of the President nor in that of Justice Hughes would this fact necessarily militate against the disinterestedness of Mr. Maxwell's service on the postal commission, but in view of the fact that it is essential to the purpose of the President in appointing this commission, that its findings shall command unqualified confidence and respect, there naturally arises a question regarding the wisdom of this appointment. No decision on this point was reached to-day, but it will be taken up for serious consideration on May 1, when the commission will hold its first meeting at the White House."

WOODROW WILSON'S CORPORATION CREED

WOODROW WILSON'S translation of the Declaration of Independence into the questions of our own time at the Jefferson day dinner at Indianapolis "compels the attention of the nation," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.). Coming from a "scholar in politics" who has succeeded in breaking down the Democratic machine in a State known as "the Mother of the Trusts" and forcing reform legislation through a partly hostile legislature, Governor Wilson's latest statement of his attitude toward corporations is deemed significant, and all the more so when it is remembered that many Democrats agree with the Vicksburg *Herald* (Dem.) that he is "the hope and guiding star of his party." According to Governor Wilson, "a modern joint-stock corporation can not in any proper sense be said to base its rights and powers upon the principles of private property," as "its powers are wholly derived from legislation," and it "possesses them for the convenience of business at the sufferance of the public."

Basing his remarks at Indianapolis on the thought that while "the Declaration of Independence did not mention the questions of our day," it is nevertheless "an eminently practical document, meant for the use of practical men; not a thesis for philosophers, but a whip for tyrants; not a theory of government, but a program of action," the Governor went on to mention certain "items of our new declaration." He said in part:

"By privilege, as we now fight it, we mean control of the law, of legislation and of adjudication, by organizations which do not represent the people, by means which are private and selfish and worthy of all condemnation. We mean specifically the conduct of our affairs and the shaping of our legislation in the interest of special bodies of capital and those who organize its use. We mean the alliance for this purpose of political machines with the captains of organized industry. We mean the exploitation of the people by legal and political means. We have seen our governments under these influences cease to be representative governments, cease to be governments representative of the people and become governments representative of the special interests, controlled by machines, which in their turn are not controlled by the people."

The ends of the "system," said the speaker, are greatly furthered by our present methods of legislation:

"Legislation as we nowadays conduct it is not conducted in the open. It is not threshed out in open debate upon the floors of our assemblies. It is, on the contrary, framed, digested, and concluded in committee-rooms. It is in committee-rooms that legislation not desired by the interests dies. It is in committee-rooms that legislation desired by the interests is framed and brought forth. There is not enough debate of it in open house, in most cases, to discover the real meaning of the proposals made. Clauses lie quietly undiscovered in our statutes which contain the whole gist and purpose of the act; qualifying phrases which escape the public attention, casual definitions which do not attract attention, classifications so technical as not to be generally understood and which every one most intimately concerned is careful not to explain or expound, contain the whole purpose of the law. Only after it has been enacted and has come to adjudication in the courts is its scheme as a whole divulged. The beneficiaries are then safe behind their bulwarks."

But there is another "ambush," no less useful, asserts Governor Wilson—"the entirely illegitimate extension made of the idea of private property for the benefit of modern corporations and trusts":

"A modern joint-stock corporation can not in any proper sense be said to base its rights and powers upon the principles of private property. Its powers are wholly derived from legislation. It possesses them for the convenience of business at the sufferance of the public. Its stock is widely owned, passes from hand to hand, brings multitudes of men into its shifting partnerships, and connects it with the interests and the investments of whole communities. It is a segment of the public,

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bears no analogy to a partnership or to the processes by which private property is safeguarded and managed, and should not be suffered to afford any cover whatever to those who are managing it. Its management is of public and general concern, is in a very proper sense everybody's business.

"Hence our objects as a party. I take these objects to be to open up all the processes of politics, open them wide to public view; to make them accessible to every force that moves, every opinion that prevails in the thought of the people; to give society command of its own economic life again, not by revolutionary measures, but by a steady application of the principle that the people have a right to look into such matters and to control them; to safeguard our resources and the lives of our workmen and women and children, our chief natural resources, against the selfishness of private use and profit; to cut all privilege and patronage and private advantage and secret use out of our fiscal legislation; to equalize the burdens of taxation, and to throw open the gates of opportunity to mankind."

This utterance, coming as it did on the same day that the Republican State Senate of New Jersey passed unanimously the direct primary bill fought for by the Governor, marks Woodrow Wilson as a "giant," a man who will "go far in American politics." This is the Brooklyn *Eagle's* comment, and many other Democratic papers give utterance to the same sentiments. The Republican Indianapolis *Star*, however, while according Governor Wilson words of hearty praise, reproaches him for saying that the Republican party believes in "government by the vested interests." This is a "strange assertion," and one "smacking too much of the enthusiast," adds *The Star*. The Kansas City *Journal*, a Republican daily priding itself on its "regularity," goes much further in its criticism. Woodrow Wilson has in this speech, if we are to believe *The Journal*, disappointed many of his sincere admirers and shown that he is "merely a politician in politics like the rest of the 'reformers' and 'uplifters.'"

SHEARING THE WOOL SCHEDULE

AS PRESIDENT TAFT stigmatized the wool schedule of the Payne Tariff Law as "indefensible" in his famous Winona speech defending that law as a whole, the Democratic leaders in Congress feel fairly sure that he will sign any reasonable measure they frame to correct its errors. As the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) remarks, "he can not logically object to a revision of duties which he publicly declared were without a shadow of justification." It is true that the Tariff Board will not be ready with a full report on the wool schedule before next fall, as Mr. Henry C. Emery, its chairman, says in a speech at Cincinnati; but the President is reported to be willing to let the House Ways and Means Committee use what facts the Board has already collected in framing its new woolen tariff. So the measure is expected to have a clear path to the statute-book if it can run the gantlet of the Senate, where the Republicans are in the majority. In that body it can win if the progressive Republicans unite with the Democrats, and the Louisville *Post* (Ind.) not only believes they will do so, but predicts that the "stand-patters" will see the danger of opposing a cut in the wool schedule, and will prove "willing to throw the woolen-goods manufacturers of New England to the free-trade wolves."

Our people are now wearing cotton and shoddy where they should be wearing wool, say the critics of "Schedule K," and the Democrats proclaim that the cut will clothe the shivering poor and check the ravages of pneumonia. Woolen goods are just as much necessaries of life as bread and meat, declares the Fort Worth *Record* (Dem.), yet the tariff "has made those articles so costly to the people that they are well-nigh in the category of luxuries." The schedule was written, "not by Congress, but by men in the wool business," says the Indianapolis *News* (Dem.), and "we do not believe that the beneficiaries of this atrocious schedule can so whitewash it as to commend it to the American people." It will be a "pleasing task," ruminates the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), "to give the men, women, and children of this country cheaper and better clothing," and it proceeds to make this vigorous indictment of the present schedule:

"The protection of wool by high duties has been the most ghastly failure in American tariff history. Those duties have not, as was promised, made the United States independent of foreign wool. They have not been needed by the wool-growers. Great Britain has no duty on wool and yet finds wool-growing a profitable industry. It has with its limited area more than half as many sheep as the United States.

"The high duties on wool coupled with the excessive compensatory duties on woolens have been a curse to the people. They have had to array themselves in 'all-wool' garments made of shoddy and cotton which had neither warmth nor durability. In 1872 our per capita consumption of cotton and wool in pounds was: Cotton, 11.10; wool, 6.75. In 1908 it was: Cotton, 29.80, and wool, 4.95. The ingenuity and business ability of manufacturers, instead of being turned toward rivalry with England and Germany in foreign markets, has been devoted to the production of adulterated goods for home consumption.

"The unholy alliance of wool-growers and manufacturers was entered into in 1866 and is in force to-day. It has ruled Congress year in and year out, except in 1894. There will be an outcry from overprotected Massachusetts manufacturers and Rocky Mountain shepherds when a bill carrying lower duties shall come before Congress. But the passage of such a bill would be a national blessing."

Many papers are basing their comment on a striking editorial in *The Wall Street Journal* which shows how our consumption of cotton has increased during the past thirty years, while our consumption of wool has stood still. We are actually using less wool per capita now, it appears, than in 1872. After noting that "it seems fairly certain that, for good or evil, the woolen duties . . . are to be revised," the editor goes on to say:

"Our woolen manufacturers have largely themselves to thank. They forget how much they have done to damage their own business by short-sighted greed in their demands on Congress. Their pathetic appeals for special consideration ignore the high rate of capitalization to value of output in the woolen industry, and also the unusually low ratio of wage payments to output.

"In the statistics published by the beneficiaries of Schedule K, one of its consequences is utterly ignored. The cost of woolen clothing has been raised to a figure largely beyond the reach of the industrial classes, with consequent resort to the use of other fabrics. Tariff changes are to be deplored, not for the sake of the overprotected worsted woolen manufacturer, but for their influence upon general business. The blame for that disturbance, however, must be placed with those who sought and obtained an unjust privilege in the first place.

"Doubtless any readjustment of the woolen schedule would necessarily cause temporary inconvenience and dissatisfaction, whatever form it took and however little it changed the duties. Those duties, however, are of the most unscientific and inequitable character, and their worst feature is that they have conferred only a slight benefit upon the wool-grower, while they have forced a burden upon the consumer much greater than the revenue collected, obliging him, as the following figures show, to use other textiles in place of wool:

	World's Production.		*U. S. Consumption per Capita.*	
	Cotton.	Wool.	Cotton.	Wool.
1909	18,049,000	2,695,733,000	.....	6.67
1908	15,522,685	2,643,534,000	29.80	4.95
1907	18,713,320	2,624,476,000	29.53	5.81
1906	15,660,553	2,605,418,000	26.48	5.88
1905	17,944,056	2,559,419,000	33.07	6.52
1904	14,159,341	2,604,650,000	25.28	5.66
1903	14,726,687	2,626,331,000	24.64	5.74
1902	14,413,949	2,651,101,000	25.65	6.07
1901	13,632,454	2,806,751,000	25.95	5.18
1891	11,176,000	2,456,800,000	22.38	6.44
1880	8,078,000	1,626,000,000	18.94	6.11
1872	5,574,000	1,361,200,000	11.10	6.75

(Cotton production is given in bales and wool production in pounds, while the consumption of both is given in pounds.)

"It will be seen that the high tariff on wool has helped to drive the consumer to substitute articles wholly or in part made of cotton. Observe the decline in the consumption of

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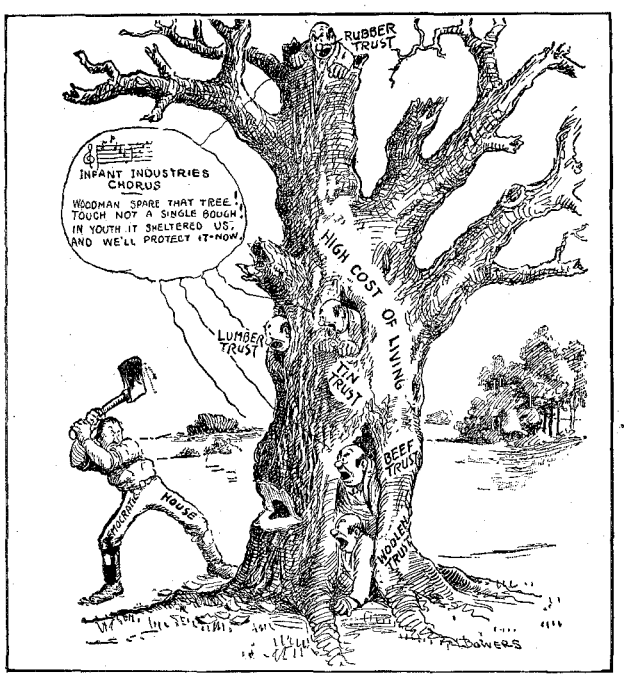

THE OLD CHESTNUT.

—Bowers in the Jersey City *Journal*.

THE SLIDE FOR THE PLATE.

—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

ANXIOUS MOMENTS.

wool, notwithstanding the fall in price, and the simultaneous increase in the consumption of cotton, despite the rise in price. From 1880 to the present time Ohio washed wool fell from 48 to 30 cents per pound, while middling cotton rose from 11.51 to 14.60 cents per pound. Our per capita consumption of wool has actually fallen off during our half century of high tariff, while that of cotton has increased 45 per cent.

"Surely it is not the policy of the manufacturers to drive the consumer away, but is not this exactly what 'Schedule K' is doing?"

Strong protests against cutting the wool tariff, however, are rising from the States where grazing or woolen manufacture is a leading industry. We find a vigorous editorial along this line in the Salt Lake *Herald-Republican* (Rep.) which predicts that some of the House Democrats will hesitate a long time "before the deathblow is given to an industry which is responsible for the livelihood of 8,000,000 persons in the United States and which can muster several million votes." Turning to the East, we read in the New York *Commercial* a review of the workings of the Wilson Tariff Act, which admitted raw wool free. The revenues suffered, the manufacturers suffered, and the farmers suffered, and after one experience the country turned back to the protective tariff. "Free wool," concludes *The Commercial*, "is a dangerous thing to experiment with in this country."

But the most forcible and feeling protest comes from the president of the American Woolen Company, Mr. William M. Wood. It comes in the form of a small pamphlet of fourteen pages which is being sent around to the press. Mr. Wood describes himself as being "both the largest carded woolen manufacturer in America—and, I think, in the world—and a worsted manufacturer of the same comparative size," so he knows what he is talking about. He states the case for "Schedule K" thus:

"Schedule K, much maligned, much misunderstood, if properly understood would be the most appreciated of any schedule in the tariff; and if all schedules in the tariff were as scientifically based and as well poised and balanced as Schedule K, it would be the most remarkable document, next to the Constitution of the United States, that the human mind has ever produced. Schedule K protects labor in the woolen and worsted mills of this country. It gives them the market up to a certain point—mind you, up to a certain point. Beyond that, as has already been shown, foreign goods can enter this market and have done so, and did so last year to the extent, by American valuation, of $45,000,000 of manufactures of wool. In addition to this, there have been heavy importations of the raw material, which have netted the Government an annual revenue of more than $20,000,000.

"Surely Schedule K ought to be regarded favorably by the American people. It protects the labor of the employees in the woolen industry; it contributes largely to the revenues of the country—its proper share; and it admits foreign manufactures of wool. What more could be hoped for?

"Are these manufacturers so protected that they become creatures of inordinate wealth? You can count upon the fingers of one hand the wealthy woolen manufacturers of America.

"A suit of clothes bought for the President of the United States yields a profit to the man who made the cloth of not over 38 cents on that suit. . . . The high price of clothing is not due to the tariff nor yet to the manufacturer, but to the middle man whose expenses are very great, and to the retailer, who also has large expenses to meet in the way of rentals and much advertising in the newspapers of the country."

"LABOR-SNATCHING" IN HAWAII

THERE HAS crept into the "Paradise of the Pacific" a most tangible and troublesome serpent—the Oriental labor problem. As the Pacific Coast papers explain the situation, in order to cultivate their sugar-fields the Hawaiian planters have been importing annually many hundreds of laborers from Japan, the Philippines, India, and Europe, at great expense and at times under suspension of the United States immigration laws. But no sooner are they brought over than agents entice them to Alaska and the Coast States. And as if this were not enough the Federal Commissioner of Immigration comes out with a report denouncing the sugar-growers for holding their field-hands in a "state of vassalage" and hastening the "Orientalization" of the islands.

The Alaska salmon-packers, we are told, need laborers worse than do the Hawaiian sugar-barons. And their agents have been quietly enticing away Japanese and Filipinos with tales of high wages in the bracing atmosphere of the Alaskan coast. Bound on such a mission, we read in the Honolulu papers, the steamer *Senator* cleared the Golden Gate bound for Honolulu, with a new captain, without passengers or cargo, but carrying coal and provisions for a long voyage, and equipped between-decks with rough sleeping accommodations for 600 men. The planters were forewarned, and warrants were issued against

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steamboat officers and packers' agents. But in spite of all, 150 Filipinos were rowed out to the steamer after nightfall, and the *Senator* not being able to secure clearance papers, carried them out beyond the three-mile limit of territorial jurisdiction and cruised about waiting developments for several days before setting sail for San Francisco. Thus, exclaims the Honolulu *Hawaiian Gazette*, are the laws of Hawaii "laughed at," her officers "defied," and the legal safeguards of the territory's labor interests "smashed through!" And,

"Supposing the Coast packers, encouraged by the impunity with which they will believe Hawaiian law may be flouted, send other ships for labor? Then the plantations on this island will be stript of men and a serious condition of affairs will develop."

Similar editorials appear in other Honolulu papers, including *The Bulletin* and *The Star*. As soon as the Territorial legislature knew the real nature of the *Senator's* errand, legislation of a drastic nature was rushed through to prevent the recruiting of labor from Hawaiian plantations for Alaska, the Pacific Coast, and elsewhere. Many votes were brought to the support of one of the measures, says *The Bulletin*, by a member of the Lower House named Tavares, who got up "shaking a paper filled with figures" at his colleagues, and shouted

"For three shiploads of immigrants this Territory has paid $297,109.53. There were just 4,684 immigrants in those three shiploads, but the taxpayers of this Territory, you and I, paid nearly $300,000 to get them here. Are we going to see them taken away by anybody that comes down from the Coast?"

Further light on Hawaiian affairs comes from a report recently submitted by Commissioner General Keefe, of the United States Bureau of Immigration. This the New York *World* calls "a terrific arraignment of the interests who control the islands," and the San Francisco *Labor Clarion* declares that the picture is not overdrawn. *The World* thus sums up its "vital facts":

"That a great majority of the inhabitants of Hawaii are living in a state of vassalage; that for all practical purposes they are owned body and soul by the sugar-planters, who work them for starvation wages and take their pay in return for the necessities of life, which the planters sell at exorbitant prices.

"That the country is not being Americanized. The planters are making no attempt to draw desirable Americans or Europeans. They are actually assisting in 'Orientalizing' the islands. . . . . .

"Almost one-half of the inhabitants are Japanese. Their numbers are increasing rapidly. In another decade the islands will be little more than a Japanese settlement. Virtually all of these Japanese have seen military service at home and would constitute an excellent 'Hawaiian division' in case of hostilities.

"Between fifty and sixty Japanese women arrive on each steamer. Upon landing they are married and go to work in the fields. They work ten hours at manual labor under the tropical sun. Their offspring are segregated with them, and consequently grow to maturity with all the inherent instincts and traits of their fatherland. No attempt is being made to Americanize them.

"The agents of the planters, who are paid a per capita fee for the laborers they induce to go to the islands, are misrepresenting valuations, and the consequence is that they are sending in a number of penniless aliens, who, upon finding that they can not live on the wages paid by the interests, move on to the Pacific Coast as fast as possible. As a result the slope States are harboring many undesirable aliens, who sooner or later become objects of charity. . . . . .

"The total population of the islands is 191,909. Of this number 79,663 are Japanese, while there are less than 27,000 native Hawaiians. There are 21,000 Chinese and 22,000 Portuguese."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

NOTICE to locomotives: "Street crossing. Look out for the automobile."—*Boston Transcript.*

THE trial of desperate Italian criminals in Italy, instead of in the United States, is a welcome innovation.—*Washington Post.*

FROM the way they howl him down, it would seem that those Camorra prisoners take the judge for a baseball umpire.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

THE South didn't take all of the chairmanships in the new deal in the House. It was satisfied with forty out of fifty-six.—*Sioux Falls Argus-Leader.*

THE California Legislature during its recent session ground out 1,200 laws. No wonder some of the people of that State are clamoring for the recall.—*Cleveland Leader.*

CARTER HARRISON III. will come of age this year. Chicago breathes easier. Its supply of Mayors seems to be safe for another generation at least.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

NOW comes the report that Abe Ruef has taken a Sunday-school class in the California Penitentiary, but probably there was nothing else there for him to take.—*Norfolk Ledger Dispatch.*

MR. LORIMER is of a meek rather than a revengeful nature, yet he would like to lay violent hands on the wretches who raised a fund of $100,000 and slipt it into his pocket when he wasn't looking.—*Kansas City Star.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER and Miss Tarbell are the leading characters in a play that has recently been produced in London. Our cable does not explain whether the hero gets the girl in the last act.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

WHO is well enough posted in mathematics to solve this little problem? If the original cost of the Albany Capitol was estimated at $4,000,000, and it cost some $27,000,000 without being finished entirely, what will be the ultimate cost of restoration upon an estimate of $4,000,000?—*Washington Herald.*

MANY politicians these days are true to their trust.—*Philadelphia North American.*

EVERY once in a while Roosevelt gets his name in the newspapers.—*Fort Worth Record.*

HURRY up that reciprocity agreement. They have discovered rich goldfields near Quebec.—*Erie Herald.*

NEWS from France is to the effect that California will have to furnish the bulk of the real imported champagne this year.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IF they were in an American court we would think those Camorrists were getting ready to put up the defense of insanity.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

THE New York *Tribune* thinks that the Democratic majority is impulsive. The Republican majority, it seems, was repulsive.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

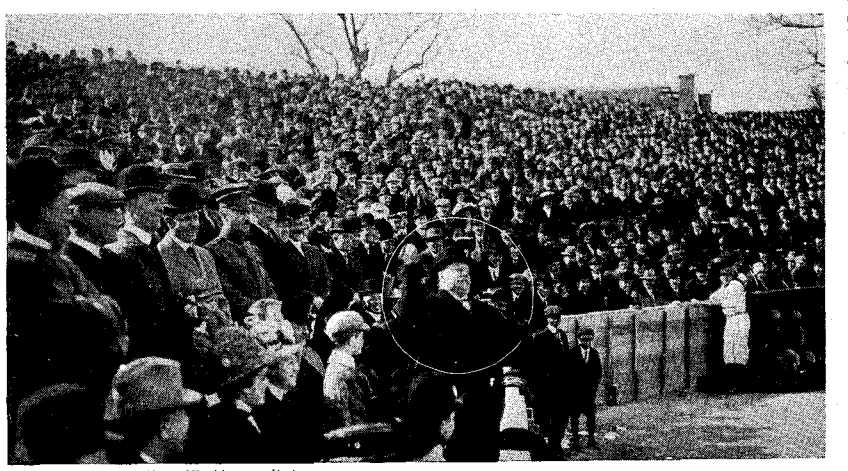
UP to the present time the aviators have not carried enough passengers or merchandise to attract the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission.—*Washington Star.*

MR. MCCLURE'S plan to restrict the suffrage to men who are fit to vote looks like a scheme to turn the whole business over to La Follette and Bailey.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

A BARBER in Germany has been sent to prison for trying to get a customer to buy things he didn't want. The Kaiser evidently is bidding for American immigration.—*Cleveland Leader.*

IF the Hon. Carter H. Harrison of Chicago will communicate with President Diaz he may receive some pointers on the undesirability of making an elective office perpetual.—*Kansas City Star.*

IF republics are not ungrateful, they're forgetful. Only two years after Senator Foraker's retirement somebody tried to get up a sensation by declaring that the Capitol at Washington had been fifteen years without a fire alarm.—*St. Louis Republic.*



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THE PRESIDENT OPENING THE BASEBALL SEASON.

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FOREIGN COMMENT

MR. TAFT IN TERROR OF JAPAN

WHILE THE Cabinets of Europe have taken President Taft's arbitration proposal as a sincere move for peace, it has remained for a London editor to discover the true motive of it. Our President is not really actuated by a desire to hasten peace on earth and good-will to men, it now appears, but is palpitating with fear of Japan, and so is throwing out this arbitration scheme as a kind of life-line to save us from the yellow peril. The British Cabinet were neatly fooled

AWAITING ITS CHANCE TO GOBBLE THEM BOTH.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

into indorsing the idea, the German Chancellor even took it seriously enough to tell why Germany could not accept it, and the European press have treated it as a beautiful if impractical dream, without seeing the astute motive behind it. But the editor of the London *Outlook* is not to be taken in. He confides to his readers the fact that the Americans are filled with terror at the thought of a Japanese invasion. Like the Man of Macedonia they cry, "Come over and help us," and we are gravely assured that the arbitration proposal of President Taft was dictated by a desire to make sure of British assistance. The American Government ought to know that arbitration has already become a method of deciding difficulties between Great Britain and the United States in minor things; in major matters it would be impossible, as we read:

"If the United States claimed Canada, or Canada claimed Chicago, then it is quite certain that an award which conceded that claim would never be peaceably obeyed; but in lesser issues that which has been done before may be done again. But then it *has been* done before. Why then all this flourish of trumpets? Why is it necessary to split the welkin with pious yells about the final cessation of war when all that is really going to happen, or can happen, is a continuance of a willingness to submit to arbitration minor matters of difference between the British Empire and the United States? The two Powers have so many interests in common; they are united by so many bonds; and they are both animated by so profound a disinclination to be drawn into any great war if they can possibly help it, that such arbitration was a foregone conclusion. President Taft, as a citizen of the States not wholly devoid of political ability, must be as well aware of this obvious fact as any one else is aware of it who chooses to apply five minutes' analysis to the actual situation, instead of indulging in mere gush and rodomontade. The really interesting question therefore which presents itself, is that of the underlying motive which has impelled the President at this time to make this proposal."

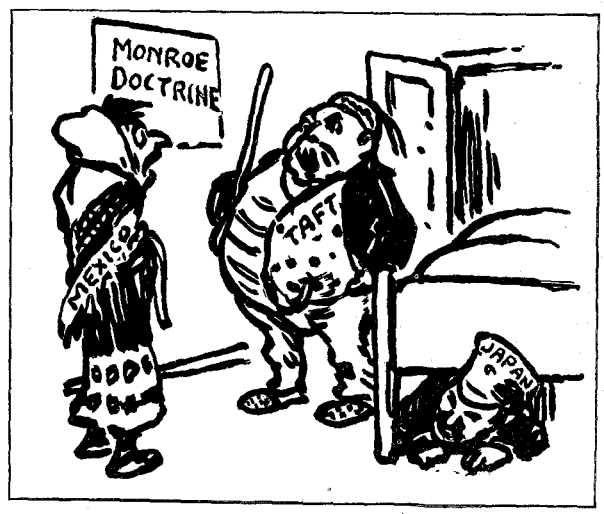
President Taft, while knowing all this, has yet proposed arbitration. What is the secret of this, the colored party in the wood-pile, and the milk in the coconut? *The Outlook* answers as follows:

"It is here that we touch the secret which nothing but their own profound apathy and indifference has hitherto kept from the knowledge of our public men—if indeed ignorance of it on their part be still conceivable. This secret (if it be a secret) possesses much more than mere 'interest' for the people of this country; it carries for them implications of poignant and terrible moment. This secret, this open secret, is that the great Republic of the West, with its vast population and its enormous wealth, is in a state of abject naval and military impotence before the armed might of Japan. Never before in the history of the world has there been a people, numbering 90,000,000 human beings, in the very forefront of civilization, so far as manufacturing and wealth-producing faculty is concerned, possest of every advantage which science gives, and yet as incapable as were the inhabitants of Bengal in the eighteenth century of defending their own liberties and their own territory against attack."

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF OUR HOLOCAUST

BITTER CRITICISM of our crass neglect of human life marks the comment of the European observers on the frightful list of fatalities in the Asche building fire in New York City. America holds life pitifully cheap, we are told. The sky-scrapers are declared deadly fire-traps which preclude the possibility of rescuing their inmates in case of conflagration. These hideous catastrophes, declares the *Liberté* (Paris), are the price America has to pay down for the strenuosity of her life. For "the Yankees are guilty of the most abominable thoughtlessness by piling up their buildings, story on story, to reach the stars." But if you get "too near the sun, you burn your wings." Of the means for avoiding that dire contingency this paper says:

"In spite of all the perfection of their expedients for the extinction of fires, Americans can not easily invent a machine for the saving of life from a burning sky-scraper. The supply of water and the height of water-towers do not furnish means sufficient for this. Even if the fire in the topmost and lowest stories has been extinguished the intermediate floors run the



NEIGHBORS.

TAFT—"What's this I hear about your taking Jap lodgers?"
MEXICO—"But this isn't your house!"
TAFT—"No matter, it's on my street."
MEXICO—"But the Japs came of their own accord."
TAFT—"Then kick them out or throw them into the crater of Popocatepetl." —*Jugend* (Munich).

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risk of being destroyed by the flames. This is the reason why a reaction against the plan of these colossal buildings is at present on foot, so that many city governments are taking measures to limit the height of such structures.

"In any case the recent holocaust in New York gives food for thought to the authorities of all American cities. However little value is set on human life, and however much people become familiarized to catastrophes of all kinds, there must be a limit to all things. It would be wise if America began by setting a limit to the height of sky-scrapers."

More bitter and sarcastic is the tone of the German press, a good sample of whose comment is furnished by the following editorial remarks from the *Berliner Tageblatt:*

"We are once more compelled to realize that life in the United States is held much cheaper than in Europe with its older civilization. Thus American fire departments are purely and simply fire-extinguishing organizations, while German departments are rather engaged in safeguarding the construction of buildings. No fire-escapes are sufficient to save life in a burning sky-scraper, and we earnestly urge our municipal authorities to forbid utterly the erection of such monstrosities in our cities."

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IN THE COLD, GRAY DAWN OF THE MORNING AFTER.

A group of English suffragist leaders who have been up all night to evade census enumeration. From the reader's left to right may be seen Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Lawrence, and Miss Pankhurst.

The London *Outlook* goes still further in the acridity of its comment on the disaster, which it attributes to the prevalence of "graft" in the city administration. It calculates that the proprietors of the Asche factory saved a great deal of money by omitting to provide safeguards against fire, and we are told:

"A skeptical student of public sympathy might estimate that, allowing for the well-known weaknesses of the Graft Society, it is not impossible to explain the curious laxity of public inspectors by the simple fact that the omission of requisite safeguards against accidents is such a paying business. Scoundrels who economize millions of pounds by daily risking the lives of their work-people can drop quite appreciable and appreciated quantities of graft into the hands of inspectors guaranteed not to inspect, or at any rate not to complain. The municipal delinquents beyond the Atlantic have large opportunities, but the case of our own Poplar guardians is no isolated example of the readiness to prefer cash to conscience which so often attends the rule of the people by the people. In the multiplicity of governors there is no government; and the fault lies not with New York human nature, but with New York Democratic institutions."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SUFFRAGETTES FIGHTING THE CENSUS

IF A WOMAN can not vote, she should refuse to be counted as one of the population, was the logic of the British suffragettes at the recent enumeration of Britain's inhabitants. So several hundred of them spent the night in a skating-rink, listening to speeches from their sisters encouraging them in the great work of throwing off the yoke. It would be easy for the census authorities to enumerate the number thus gathered and add them to the census figures, if desired, but the women upheld their principle. This principle was exprest in their organ, *Votes for Women* (London), in the issue just before the census, which printed on its front page a facsimile of the census blank with this written across the face of it, in place of the usual information:

NO VOTE, NO CENSUS. *If I am intelligent enough to fill in this census form, I can surely make a × on a ballot paper.*
JANE SMITH.

Their theory appears to be that the census is a list of citizens and citizens have electoral rights. Queen Victoria was once included in the French census when she was staying in the south of France, but she never claimed the right to vote there, and King Edward was similarly enumerated when stopping in Paris, but remained content with his home privileges.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton, writing in *The Illustrated London News*, tells the suffragettes that it would be more patriotic to increase the census than to decrease it, and goes on to say:

"Somehow, I think the suffragettes are unlucky in the particular shape which their protests assume. It always seemed to me that, quite apart from morals or manners, the punching of policemen was bad tactics from a military point of view. The tactics were bad because they were not female, and did not use the natural weapons. A woman putting up her fists at a man is a woman putting herself in the one and only posture in which she does not frighten him. Every other attitude or gesture, every turn of head or hand, is capable at times of shaking him like a dynamite explosion. He is afraid of a woman's tongue, and still more of her silence. He is afraid of her endurance, and still more of her collapse. He is afraid of her sanity and her insanity, of her laughter and her tears. The only part of her he is not afraid of is her deltoid muscle."

Of the census incident specifically referred to, this epigrammatic writer remarks:

"There seems to be the same ineptness about the selection of the census as a weapon of protest. It is the sort of thing that annoys men, but does not annoy them enough. The man in the street is not so tenderly attached to statistics nor so fiercely enthusiastic in the cause of scientific truth that he very much minds a few ladies being left out of the list of the population. Nevertheless, it mildly annoys him, and mild annoyance is a very dangerous condition for innovators to induce; it is so closely akin to boredom. He merely thinks it a silly sort of thing to do, and wonders why they do it. I, for one, can not conceive what positive effect it can have, beyond, perhaps, providing the lowest music-halls and comic papers with some silly and vulgar joke about ladies concealing their age."

The ladies have mistaken the census for a voting list, he says, whereas it is merely a record of the increase or decrease of the number of human beings. "The census is not a roll of glory on which the rulers of England are inscribed." Therefore "unless the suffragette maintains that our unjust laws have deprived her of the human form, there is no conceivable reason for her not being returned in the census."

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IN GERMANY. They address learned societies.

IN ENGLAND. They kick the ministers of state.

IN RUSSIA. They shoot officials.

IN FRANCE. They wear the harem skirt.

—*Le Rire* (Paris).

OUR VERSATILE SUFFRAGETTES.

THE HIGH HAT IN ITALIAN POLITICS

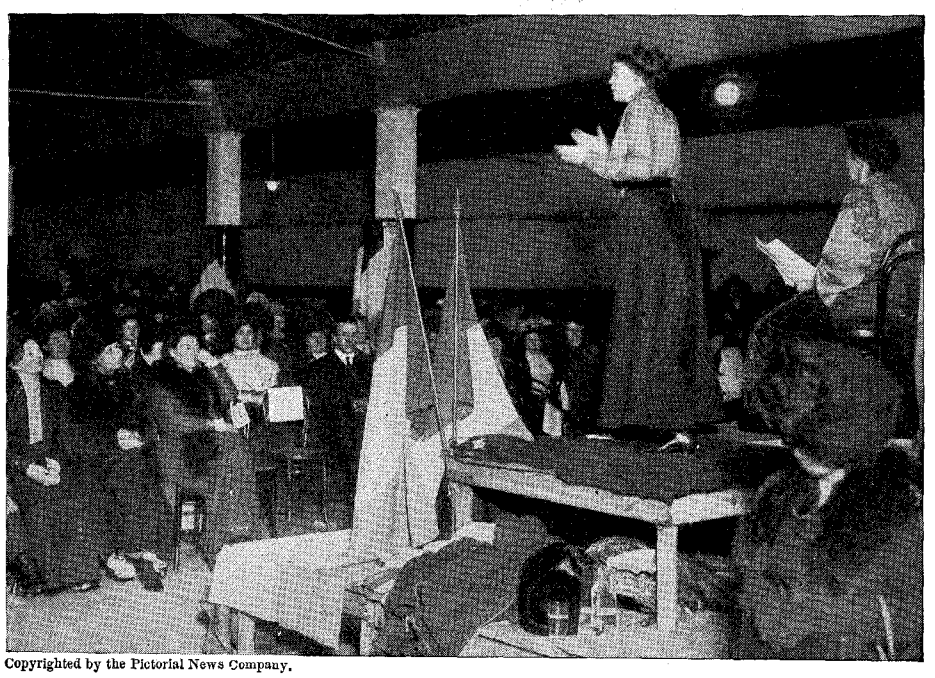
QUESTIONS of dress always seem important to philosophers and revolutionaries, declares a writer in the *Tribuna* (Rome), the great Government organ of Italy. He is referring to Leonida Bissolati, the Italian Socialist, who has refused to accept a place in the Cabinet because he will not wear the high hat and frock-coat imposed by ministerial etiquette. The extreme men in the French Revolution were called sansculottes, or bare-legged, from their conspicuousness as tatterdemalions, and there are many would-be upsetters of society and government who affect a turnover collar, flowing tie, and négligé shirt as badges of sympathy with the downtrod. It is said of Bissolati that he was once so extreme as to advocate the assassination of King Umberto. The *Tribuna*, however, speaks of him as "the best of the Socialists" and jokes in the following light vein:

"And yet they tell us that the habit does not make the monk! This was not the opinion of one of the strongest intellects of the past century. Thomas Carlyle has, in fact, written a book, 'Sartor Resartus,' in which the whole philosophy of life is resolved into a question of tailoring—the cut of a coat, the fit of a garment. Thus Mr. Bissolati claims for a man, at least for a Socialist, the right to consider himself in full dress without putting on a frock-coat and a top hat. In this crisis of his life it seems as if dress had become to him as important a matter as all his political ideas, purposes, and programs, if not more so. We now come to see that in the first meeting between Giolitti, the Prime Minister, and Bissolati, the Socialist editor, the question of political views did not occupy too much time. The two men became suddenly agreed on all fundamental points but one, and this was thus stated by Bissolati: 'I am not used to wearing a frock-coat and should never get used to it. I have not and never can put on a high hat!' This was the first and only objection made by the honorable deputy to an acceptance of a ministerial portfolio."

After all, it was what Dante calls "the great refusal" of Pope Celestine. It was a species of panic which Bissolati felt, and turning tail he fled at "the spectacle of the frock-coats and dignified double-breasters, the silk hats and white cravats which flooded the streets on the inauguration of the ceremonies at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Italian unity. This he could not stand and took to flight."

But Bissolati's act had an almost religious aspect, this writer says:

"The case of the honorable deputy is a case not of political refusal, but of ascetic renunciation. Medieval history is filled with instances where men, after being the keenest fighters, retire from the busy din of the world and seek the silence of the cloister and the tranquillity of a contemplative life. At this moment there is in the subtle psychological composition of Leonida Bissolati the elements that make the fighter, mixt up and confounded with those of the ascetic. These opposite characteristics have developed side by side during the whole of his political life, and in this has lain his strength."



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DODGING THE CENSUS MAN.

British suffragettes who won't go home till morning. They refuse to be counted by a government that will not let them vote and are spending the night in Aldwych Rink to evade being included in England's population. The authorities did not seem to mind it.

Yet for all that, many people in Italy do not desire to see a Socialist in the Cabinet, and these Conservatives "will bless the beneficent genius that invented the stovepipe hat and Prince Albert coat and succeeded in making of none effect the Socialistic discourses of parliamentary professors and the ponderous and admonitory articles written in *Corriere della Sera*, Bissolati's semi-revolutionary organ."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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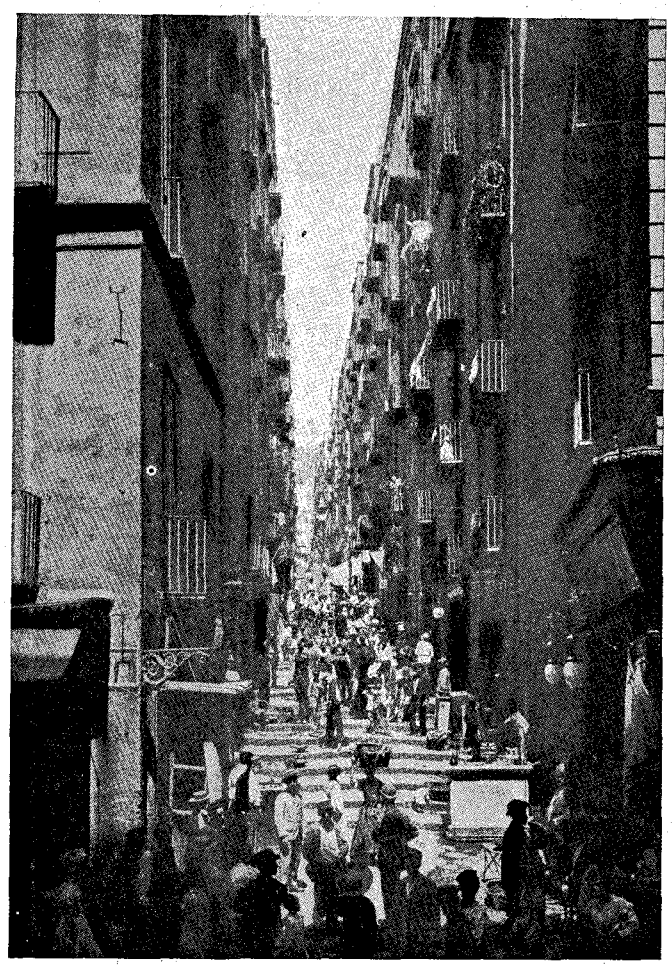
SECRETS OF THE CAMORRA'S POWER

THE POWER of the Camorra in Italy is attributed mainly to the fact that it is based on the cooperation of all classes from the beggar to the lord, in the perpetration of crime and the raising of funds by every device. There are patricians as well as plebeians in this criminal organization, says the special correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle*, but whereas in ancient Rome these two classes clashed and were long at variance, at Naples they live in perfect harmony.



THE HOME OF THE CAMORRISTS.

The Gradoni de Chiaia, the narrow street in Naples which has been a Camorrist headquarters for generations.

Members of the aristocracy are obliged to take the same oaths, to suffer the same tattooing, as the homeless beggar, and all are subject to the orders of the same leader and commander. Speaking of the upper strata of this criminal organization the writer says:

"This criminal Smart Set has its own special sphere of action. It frequents the salons and drawing-rooms of the fashionable world, wears evening dress, and dines at good restaurants. These high-caste criminals consist very often of decayed and spendthrift noblemen and viveurs of prominent families, who are driven to a life of wrongdoing by chronic impecuniosity. Their specialty is the extorting of taxes from high-class gambling-houses, or from other establishments bearing sinister reputations. The police, curiously enough, view these proceedings with a tolerant, one might say, a blind eye, so that there is little fear of the members of the Camorra Elegante being called to account for their illegal practises, to call them by no harsher name."

Secret influences, we are told, have hitherto barred justice in its pursuit of Camorrist crime. No French romance of judicial corruption or criminal immunity can outstrip the bare facts in Italy's catalog of atrocities, and we read:

"There is certainly good ground for complaint regarding the apathy of the authorities in the hunting down of the members of a body which specializes in every branch of villainy. In Naples, when a Camorrist crime is such as to excite more than the usual degree of public horror and reprobation, the official world bestirs itself, and the Carabinieri are summoned; for it is useless appealing to the civic police. Scores of arrests are made; the local newspapers are full of sensational descriptions of the deeds of the accused men. For weeks, perhaps for months, examining magistrates are kept busy interrogating the prisoners. Then, when public interest has evaporated somewhat, the whole affair is mysteriously hushed up, and the case against the arrested men ends abruptly.

"The prisoners will be released, returning to freedom 'without a stain on their characters.' They will find themselves the objects of commiseration and public sympathy by reason of their 'unjustified arrest,' and in course of time their fellow Neapolitan citizens may elect them to the provincial council, or even to Parliament itself. All this may help to explain why it is that the Camorra has its agents everywhere; why it is able to penetrate into the prisons, into the dossiers of the secret police, and into the most carefully locked dispatch-boxes of ministers and of officials of every grade."

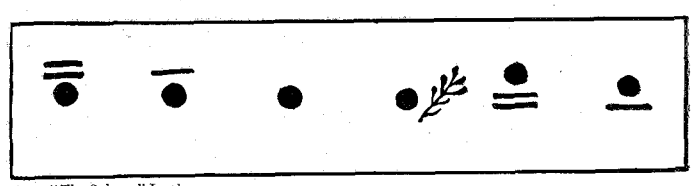
Money-making is the principal object of the Camorra. Money or the knife is its watch-word. Even the very beggars, workless and houseless, are made to contribute to its treasury:

"There is scarcely any form of unlawful enterprise from which financial gain can be extracted that escapes the Camorra. The leaders display a positive genius in the collecting of taxes to fill the society's exchequer. Travelers arriving in Naples who hire a cab to go to their hotel are often surprized to see an individual mount the box beside the driver. This is the agent of the Camorra, who is waiting to collect a commission from the cab-driver at the end of the journey. Let the visitor hire a boat to board the small steamer that is to convey him to Capri. If he has eyes for such things, he will see the boatman hand a percentage of his fare to a shabbily drest individual lounging on the quay—the tax-gatherer of the Camorra.

"In the midst of its manifold activities, the Camorra has found time to organize and control the professional beggars of Naples, who have become such a pest in the city. They protect the halt, the lame, and the blind who live upon the charity of tourists. It is the Camorra which apportions to these beggars certain reserved areas and profitable 'pitches' on the steps of churches and at the doors of the public buildings. The association makes it its business to see that no unauthorized beggar usurps the sites allotted to its own protégés. It also trains cripples in the best way of exhibiting their disgusting sores or hideous deformities."

Of course the question of this dark blot on the social life of Italy has not escaped the notice of the Italian Parliament. In 1909 the Marquis di Sant' Onofrio, then Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs, was asked whether any steps were being taken by the Government to put a stop to the disgraceful condition of social degeneration prevailing at Naples. His answer is thus summarized by *The Chronicle's* correspondent:

"The Under Secretary, in replying, pointed out that Naples had already had assigned to it one-seventh of the entire police force of the kingdom. He declared that the Government had experienced great difficulty in grappling with the Neapolitan social problem, inasmuch as within its confines there were a vast number of people without house or home, or even sleeping shelter, and, moreover, the worst dregs of society had settled down beneath its incomparable sky. Forty years of liberal administration, he said, had failed to suppress the formidable Camorra or the other criminal associations which constituted so grave an obstacle to the maintenance of public order."



From "The Sphere," London.

THE CAMORRA TATTOO MARKS.

They designate the different ranks and offices in the band. Arranged from left to right are the respective markings: (1) Supreme chief of the Camorra, (2) district chief, (3) active Camorrista, (4) those having dealings with the Camorra, (5) the grade of *picciuotto*, (6) *giovanotto annurato* (honored youth).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

FRENCH BOUQUETS FOR OUR WEATHER BUREAU

IT SEEMS to be acknowledged by all nations that our Weather Bureau is the best organized and most successful in the world. There is, in fact, a note of despair in a brief article on the subject in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 25). If the different countries of Europe could only get together and establish a central bureau like ours, they might rival us in this respect; but each Government "flocks by itself," and none is large enough to command a sufficiently extensive series of observations for careful forecasting. That an international weather bureau may one day be added to the present international activities of Europe is the prayer of the meteorologists, but at present its realization appears distant. Says *Cosmos*:

THE DEAN OF AMERICAN GEOLOGISTS.

Dr. Thomas C. Chamberlin, who sketches the perils that beset the path of the little spore which started life on our planet, if the "light-pressure" theory is correct.

"Our European meteorological services can give us but a feeble idea of the powerful and active organization of the Weather Bureau at Washington, which spends annually 7,000,000 francs and has 200 employees at its central office.

"The Weather Bureau publishes magnificent daily maps on a large scale, made with great care, which give for each day at 8 A.M. the isobars, isotherms, condition of the sky, precipitation, direction of the wind, and centers of high and low pressure, all over North America, with forecasts of the weather in minute detail. It publishes also regional bulletins. The weather maps render signal service over the American continent, to which the whole nation attaches the greatest value.

"For several years meteorological maps (monthly for the North Atlantic and Pacific; quarterly for the South Atlantic and Pacific) have been added to the above-named publications. The maps, which are very large, appear 40 days in advance, so that they may be used at the desired time by navigators; they give the averages of barometric pressures in green lines, of the temperature (red dotted lines), of the winds, of squalls, of fogs (blue tints), of the limit of the trades, and of monsoons.

"The most apparent element is the wind; the North Atlantic, for example, is divided into squares of 5° of latitude and longitude; figures and arrows with variable numbers of feathers indicate for the region the frequency of calms, the direction and frequency of the winds. The paths and speed of the principal tempests of the ten preceding years are marked by red lines; black arrows show the routes that ought preferably to be followed by sailing-vessels and small steamers.

"In an article describing with admiration the organization of the Weather Bureau, Mr. Vandevyer in *Ciel et Terre* (February) makes a strong appeal for a grouping of our small meteorological observatories. 'The progress of meteorology in Europe,' he says, 'appears to me intimately connected with the grouping of governmental activities. As long as each country shall expend effort and money separately, meteorology will lack unity, cohesion, a broad point of view, and what should be the first aim—the serious organization of forecasting—will be always relegated to second place. We pay too much attention to climatology and too little to real meteorology.'"

The maps of our own Weather Bureau overlap with those of Canada. In point of workmanship, we are told by the writer of an article on this subject in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, March 25), the lithographic map published daily at Washington stands unrivaled. The handsome maps issued by Japan and Argentina stand next, while some of the European efforts are "extremely crude," tho not to be wondered at when we consider the meager funds at their command.

WORLD-PEOPLING BY LIGHT-PRESSURE

THE IDEA that the first germ of life was introduced to this earth from some other world, after a journey through space, is not a new one, but the invocation of light-pressure as the propulsive agency is thoroughly up to date. In *The Journal of Geology* (Chicago, February-March) the editor, Dr. Thomas C. Chamberlin, the dean of American geologists, treats this idea with irony. He notes that even if we can explain the transit of germs from world to world, we still have the seeding of the first world to explain, and goes on to describe some of the troubles of the germ or spore propelled through space by the pressure of light-waves. We read:

"The start of the spore from the spore-growing planet is not without its little difficulties; for the seed, be it even so light as the airy fluff of the puff-ball, must yet not only get out to the very top of the air, but it must be pushed off by the pressure of the light at a speed of some five or six miles a second to be able to get away from the pull of the parent world, if that world be a body like our familiar acquaintance, the earth. A Krakatoan blast, however, can no doubt give the spore a lift, if need be. But the getting away is not the interesting part of the stunt; it is the landing.

"If 'light-pressure' has once pushed the spore out of the clutches of the parent world and got it well under way, all is likely to go well till the bounds of the sun's sphere of control are reached and the border of the domain of the other sun is entered, for that sun is likely to push back as much as the parent sun pushed out.

"On leaving the domain of the old sun and entering the field of new suns, care or luck in hitting on a sun that shines less bright than the one that has pushed the spore out is surely needed, or else the back-push of the brighter sun will grow in time to be stronger than the on-push of the old sun and the spore will be stopt or turned aside. . . . . .

"Hitting upon a sun of duly lesser radiance, the spore must shoot straight for it, quite straight, center to center, for if the backward push of the sun ahead is a little awry at the front, the spore will be pushed aside and out of line, and once off the line it will be turned more and more away and surely go astray. Nor must the chosen sun move out of line while the spore is coming toward it, or else the front push will surely turn the spore away. No sun must be hit upon but one that will stand still, if such there be, while the spore is getting home to the new planet, or, if no sun stands still, a sun must be hit upon that is coming toward or else is going straight away from the advancing seed.

"All ill luck in hitting the right path or in hitting on a sun moving straight toward or straight away from the speeding spore once duly escaped, the larger perils are past, but not all; there are perils of side pushes. In hitting upon a star of proper weakness of radiance and coming or going or standing still duly, the spore may chance to pass some brighter star off the line and its side push may turn the spore off its course; or stars may be thicker or brighter on one side or another and the spore be put off its course by their united pushes. Where, then, it may again be churlishly asked, is a spore to go if all the suns push it away? Well, it is not a part of this stunt to chase up lost spores; still, there are 'dark lanes' and 'coal sacs' and 'openings' leading out into room 'outside the universe.'"

Then, too, Professor Chamberlin goes on to tell us, there are perils of planets as well as perils of suns. As the spore pushes against the radiance of the defendant sun, a planet just at the right spot must be hit upon. Luck must here stand the spore in good stead, for the chances are not the best. The spore

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must keep true to line or the backward push of the light pressure in front, striking aslant, will turn it off. It may, of course, be turned off just so as to strike a planet that is off line, but it is not a chance to stake much on. To quote further:

"And then, too, the planet must be there at just the right time. The spore must no doubt cross the spot in the wink of an eye, or less, and the new world must be there on exact time if it is to be seeded. It is not unfair that it should be made to be there on time as its part of the stunt, for the spore has come far to do its part.

"Now if all has gone well thus far there is only the landing left. If the spore was pushed out from the old sun too fast, it may plunge so swiftly into the air of the new world as to strike fire and burn or brown itself fatally. But if pushed out just right at the start and pushed back just right on the road, it may land with little more than the speed forced by the pull of the new earth, a matter of a few miles a second, it may be.

"When the speed of the spore is stopt and it floats in the outer air of the new earth it may perchance from being too hot come quickly to be too cold and the change from warmth to chill may try its salamandrine powers before it sinks to the warm air low down or to the ground in which it is to grow.

"The luck of the spore must stay by it a little farther in its lighting. All may be lost if it falls on polar snow, or mountain peak, or desert plain, or perchance in the ocean midst, if it is not a salt-water spore. It must fall in a spot where it can grow, where its family, as it comes to have one, may live and multiply and grow into a kingdom, for if it fails in this last, the kingdom will not be won.

"The stunt may be perilous; but it is easy to see how easy it is to do if done just right. Light is the great foster-farmer of the earth, the truly great farmer; and we now see how clearly and truly 'light-pressure' is the long-distance seed-planter of the worlds."

ORIGINAL PHOTOS. THE TWO RIGHT HALVES. THE TWO LEFT HALVES.

THE RIGHT SIDE AND THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE.

A German scientist tries to show in this way that the right half of the face of a right-handed person has a brighter look than the left side.

RIGHTS AND LEFTS IN CHARACTER-READING

THE MAN in the hotel story who had two "right" boots was surprized to find that the guest in the next room had two "lefts." This is a case where two of a kind do not make a fit. The so-called symmetry of the human body is rarely perfect, and a German physician has succeeded in accentuating this departure from regularity, for purposes of scientific observation, by combining two right halves of a human face in a single picture and comparing this with another formed of two left halves. Of course one of the halves in each case must be reversed, as in a mirror-image. The results are quite striking, as may be seen in the accompanying reproductions. Any one may try it in his own case, who has two prints of a fullface photographic portrait. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 11):

"Numerous observations enable us to localize the parts of the brain corresponding to each of our faculties. In fact, if a certain part of this organ is affected, the result is seen in a specific change in the intellect or in the motivity of the limbs.

"Thus it is possible to prove that, at least in right-handed persons, the highest mental faculties are seated in the left hemisphere of the brain; the result is that to the highly developed faculties corresponds a greater development of those parts of the cerebral mass on which they depend, and that no one, it may be said, has a perfect symmetry of the cranial cavity or consequently of the face. Altho the differences of size are almost always very small, a good physiognomist, even without understanding how, notices them at the first glance and draws his conclusions regarding the character and intelligence of the subject."

The writer then proceeds to tell what the German investigator discovered, but he warns us not to accept the findings too implicitly:

"A German physiologist, Dr. Hallervorden, has devised a method of placing this dissymmetry in evidence and to make easier, and perhaps more exact, conclusions that may be drawn from a first glance at one's neighbor.

"He takes a full-face portrait of the subject to be examined and makes two copies of it, one direct, in the usual way, the other reversed, which is easily done if the negative is made on a transparent film.

"The proofs thus obtained are cut in two, along a vertical median line; then the two right halves are united to form a single face, and the same is done with the two left halves. The portraits thus obtained are in general of very different aspects. When the picture is of a right-handed person, the image formed of the two right halves breathes forth intelligence; that formed of the left halves is lacking in expression. This is a rule that is proved, it is true, by a great number of exceptions, but it often assists in judging of the mental faculties of a model or rather in conceiving a prejudice regarding them; for appreciations based on indications of this kind should not be accepted except with extreme prudence."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARTIFICIAL AGING OF WOOD—It is sometimes desired, for artistic reasons, says *La Nature* (Paris, March 4), to give certain wooden articles a tint or aspect that makes them look older or more used, so the editor proceeds to tell how to do it. We read:

"The coloration of the wood by impregnation, to imitate old wood, does not generally give satisfactory results. When the wood is subjected to the action of ammoniacal gas in the presence of air and superheated steam, the effects obtained come nearer to the natural effects of age. The best way to imitate old wood is to subject it to the slow action of moist air and ammonia.

"For this purpose, the wood is placed in ditches in moist soil, free from bacteria, not clayey and not too sandy, containing a little humus, and treated with 1 to 2 per cent. of lime and sal ammoniac. Cinders do very well for the constitution of this soil. Amateurs may profitably use this receipt to age certain articles artificially and give them a more artistic or more antique appearance."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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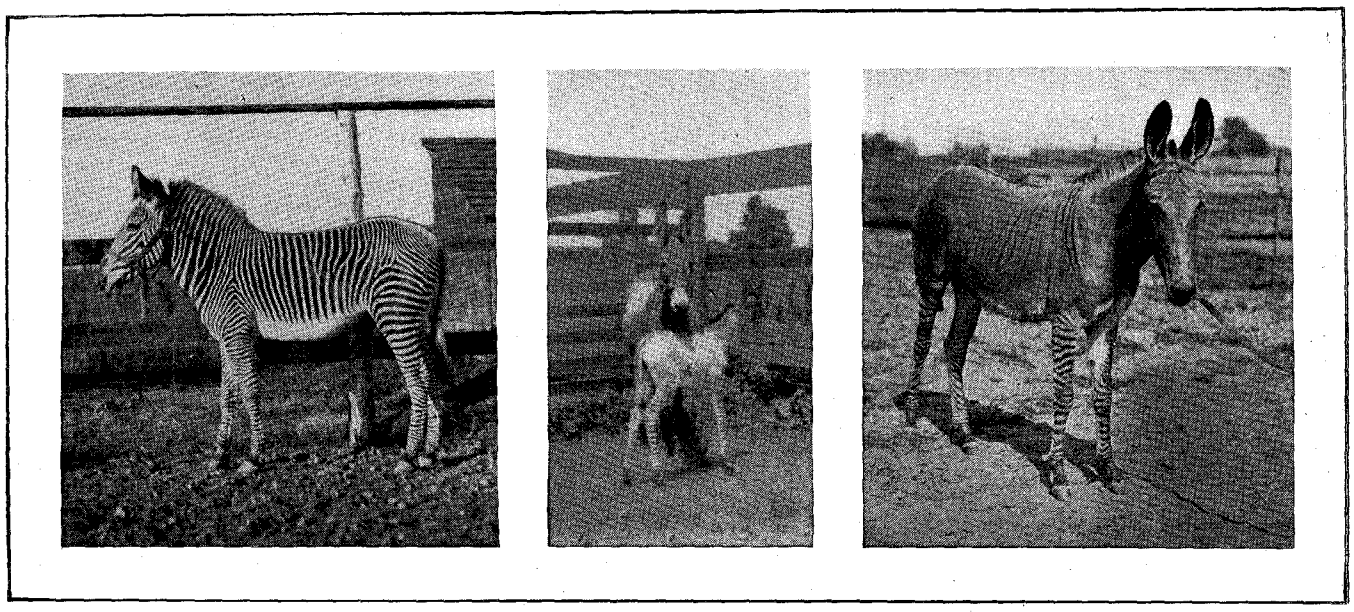


Illustrations with this article from "Country Life in America."

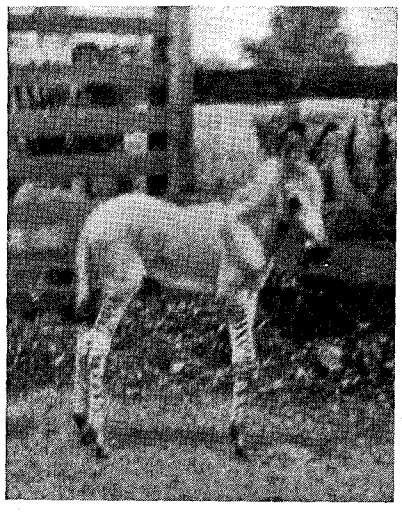
THE SAVAGE GREVY ZEBRA "DAN." BURRO DAM AND ZEBROID COLT. AN EIGHTEEN-MONTHS-OLD FEMALE ZEBROID.

"Dan" who was presented to President Roosevelt by Emperor Menelik, is a magnificent specimen, but has the disposition of a murderer. His progeny, fortunately, inherit the gentleness of their burro mothers, and show their father's spirit only by their enthusiasm for hard work and indifference to heat and cold.

PRODUCING A NEW MULE WITH A SING-SING SUIT.

A NEW DRAFT ANIMAL

THE CREATURE about to be described is "new" only in the sense that aluminum-bronze, for instance, is a "new" metal. The combination is new, but the components are old. In this particular case the components are the zebra, the horse, and the donkey; and the "alloy" is a cross between these, of which there are several varieties—all known as "zebroids." After several more or less successful attempts (generally less) to train the zebra to harness, efforts have been transferred to the hybrids obtained by crossing this animal with others of the horse kind, with which they have been far more productive of results. The United States Department of Agriculture has been engaged on this problem for about three years and "the evolution of a new domestic animal that will be of use to the working world," as R. A. Sturdevant puts it in *Country Life in America* (New York, April 1), is now far advanced. We read:



WEEK-OLD ZEBROID COLT.

"Even if nothing further is accomplished there has been one new beast of burden added to the farm category and the chances are that there is something even better in sight.

"The problem has been to secure a cross of the horse or mule kind with a wild zebra. This has been done. There are now six 'zebroid' colts at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Bethesda, outside of Washington. Two of them are two years old, and are growing fast. While not full grown, they are developed sufficiently to judge something of their form and endurance. They weigh now about 600 pounds and promise to go to 900 or 1,000. Their sire, a wild Grevy zebra, weighs 800.

"They have been broken to double and single harness and have proved fast and with great staying power. The only trouble seems to be to hold them down on the road. They want to take hills just as fast as they go on the level. While they are, of course, a lighter animal than a horse or mule, they eat little and seem ready to eat anything. They seem entirely indifferent to the sun in summer and stroll around in the heat when the other animals seek the shade. At the same time they have stood the winter well, seeming almost as indifferent to cold as to heat.

"As to price, the officials say that while they are still a novelty they will, of course, bring fancy prices, and for that reason it will pay to breed them; but on their merits alone they probably will be worth a little more in the market than a mule of the same size.

"The zebroids promise to develop to just the right size for polo ponies. They are so quick and cat-like that they probably will make good polo players. They are too young yet to be tried under the saddle, but that is one of the things for which the Department wishes to experiment with them."

The dams of the new hybrids are small, insignificant burros, but the experiment station is now looking forward to getting a colt from one of the fine Morgan mares that is now on the farm. If this is done and the foal is as much bigger in proportion as the hybrids by the burros, it will make an animal far superior to the best mules. To quote further:

"The Grevy zebra sire used for these breeding experiments is one which was presented to the then President Roosevelt by the Emperor Menelik, and he is a beauty from the standpoint of brute strength and activity, standing somewhat under fourteen hands. He is quick as a cat and at the same time powerful and stocky; strong and rounded in the hind-quarters, and neck and fore-quarters even better—in fact, he has almost the neck and breast of a clean-lined Percheron. His hoofs are larger in proportion than those of a horse, and his progeny, in spite of the admixture of burro blood, have not the undersized feet of a mule.

"But bad? Dan, or His Royal Highness—he is called both—may not be a murderer, but that is not his fault. He is kept in a big corral with a wooden fence reenforced with heavy wire netting. It is as much as a man's life is worth to go inside with him. Dan reached through the fence last summer and got an incautious negro laborer who was standing too close. The man escaped with the loss of his coat and shirt and a part of his shoulder. Dan exprest regret as plainly as he was able that he had not finished the job. He has a powerful and expressive voice like a combination of a freight-train on an ungreased curve and three mules in supreme agony. The burro dams are a dirty gray—long-eared,

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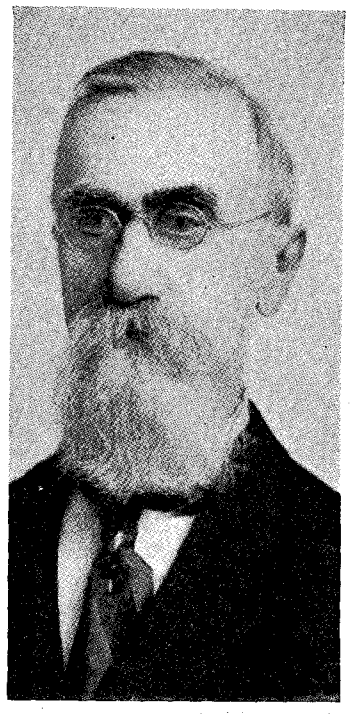
humble, and companionable little bodies. It probably is from them that the zebroids got their good dispositions, for they certainly did not get them from their sire. Not all zebras are potential mankillers like Dan. He is exceptionally big and vigorous, which may account for his blood-lust and excess of spirits.

"There is another zebra at the station called Jerry. He is bad enough for all practical purposes, but beside His Highness he has the disposition of an angel. He has a big, good-looking, flea-bitten gray in the corral with him, and the affection between the two of them is worth noting. She has been with him for some months and when, as the exigencies of the station sometimes require, they are separated for a time, each one is miserable and out of sorts till they are reunited. They stroll around shoulder to shoulder and crop grass together for all the world like 'Arry and 'Arriet out for an airing.

"But the horse from which the station wants to get a colt is a big Morgan mare, one of the strain that the Department of Agriculture is trying to build up after it was in danger of disappearing from American horsedom. She is a dark bay with black points and with the characteristic Morgan conformation and action. She is as perfect a specimen in her way as Dan is in his, and a colt from her, if he did not have his sire's fiendish disposition, would be a prize.

"It has not yet been determined whether the new hybrid is self-perpetuating. Hybrids usually are not. At the same time this is a possibility that the officials of the station are looking forward to, and if the hope is realized the zebroid is likely to be a very important production."



MR. W. T. FOSTER,

Who forecasts the weather by observing the spots on the sun.

WEATHER FORECASTS FROM SUN-SPOTS

WEATHER FORECASTS have been made hitherto largely on the railway-time-table plan. A train starts from a given station and runs at a given rate; it should obviously reach another station at a stated time. So if we have a center of low pressure starting from—say—Medicine Hat, and moving at a normal average rate, it should reach Chicago fairly on time. It may encounter an accident on the way, just as the train may; it may become mysteriously dissipated or slow up, or be side-tracked. But in the large majority of cases it arrives as the forecast indicates. This is a short-time forecast, and only such forecasts are possible by this "time-table" method, for to prophesy further in advance we must find out what makes the low-center appear at Medicine Hat, whence it came, and how it got there. Long-distance forecasting presupposes some workable theory of these things. In an article on "Long-Range Weather Forecasting and Its Methods," contributed by J. S. Ricard, of Santa Clara College Observatory, Cal., to *Popular Astronomy* (April), a system devised by W. T. Foster, of Washington, D. C., based on the observation of solar phenomena, is described. We read:

"The prevailing idea . . . is that the atmosphere is alone responsible for its own changes, and if aught else there be, it has so far eluded the grasp of science. . . . This idea does not bear scrutiny. We are placed in the solar system. Every system is full of mutual actions and reactions. The weather must be the result of an action or reaction or perhaps both. Which is which remains to be seen; but the thing concerns the forecaster less than the philosopher.

"This, however, seems certain, that by calculating the resultant of the electromagnetic activity of the various members of the solar system both on the sun and the earth for a certain date, we can foretell long in advance that there shall be a disturbance on the sun and a corresponding disturbance on the earth; and, what is more, we can fix very approximately both the degree of intensity and the heliographical and geographical positions of those correlated disturbances.

"Such, in essence, is the forecasting system of W. T. Foster, of Washington, D. C., it resting on the physical basis of the accumulated observations of Weather Bureau men and the correlations of observed phenomena to planetary positions. To one accustomed by long training to the generalizations of science, the *prima facie* impression of the system is not only favorable, but seems eminently philosophical and in full accord with the present drift of the human mind to refer most phenomena of nature to the secret agency of electromagnetism.

"But is it true, and how does it work in practise? If we may suppose that, in meteorology, the criterion of truth is *success*, then we have to answer both questions in the affirmative. But right here, some one may desire to know how long an idea is to be watched before we can tell about its truth or falsehood. The answer is that, by the canons of logic, an induction is to be considered valid, as soon as the invariability of sequence or concomitance makes it clear that the phenomenon is not accidental.

"In our case, where the events under observation occur and recur $\frac{365}{3} = 121$ times or something like it in the course of the year, it would seem unreasonable to postulate many years. A European astronomer, a member of the fourth Conference of the International Union for Solar Research, told the writer that two or three years might suffice. But we have much more than that; Foster's experiences have run nearly one-third of a century and ours nearly one-tenth of a century.

"Another thing that seems equally certain is that, while a solar disturbance is passing across the solar disk, a corresponding atmospheric disturbance is passing across the earth's surface; therefore, observation can fix the date when a cyclone shall reach, say the Pacific Coast, just as well as it can fix the date when the solar cyclone shall reach a certain meridian. It belongs to this observatory to have discovered that when a solar phenomenon, spot, faculæ, or both combined, reached a position which is within an average of three days from the western limb, a cyclonic area enters on the Pacific Coast. . . .

"Another theorem of equal moment in the development of long-range forecasting is that, when a solar disturbance passes off behind the western limb, the anticyclonic area which always presses behind the cyclonic steps on the Pacific Coast, causes a few flurries and quickly brings on fine weather. On this theorem, we announced a great clearing for February 6, 1911, long before it occurred. . . . . .

"It thus becomes evident that the science of prediction turns out to be a science of *positions* as it ought to be, just as the weather map is a mere record of positions, barometric and thermic. . . . . .

"In keeping with his electromagnetic view, Foster affirms that atmospheric disturbances come to us from one or another of the four magnetic poles or the magnetic equator. Weather Bureau records show that they reach our coast from the Alaska side or the valley of the Colorado, very seldom centrally. This observatory has shown that events north of the solar equator correspond to our southern disturbances and, conversely, events south of the same equator to northern disturbances. To the question, why some events on the sun affect our telegraphs and others do not, we answer that depends on their intensity, not their size."

ELECTROCUTED EGGS—It is possible that the peculiar taste of a cold-storage egg, which is something not easy to mistake, may be removed if experiments now being made by an electrical company are successful. Says *The Inventive Age* (Washington, April):

"It is claimed that when fresh eggs are placed in cold storage the eggs are alive; that they are slowly frozen to death, and that in spite of the preservative qualities of the ice, the eggs do not taste good when cooked. It is now believed that by 'electrocuting' the eggs, the natural fresh taste may be retained and not removed when the eggs are placed in cold storage. The eggs are 'killed' by placing a metal cap on each end of the egg and then throwing on a pressure of 500 volts."

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A DEFENSE OF THE OPTICIAN

THE ATTACK on the accuracy of the current practises in fitting eyeglasses, and incidentally on the competency of both oculists and opticians, made by Algernon Tassin in the pages of *Good Housekeeping*, and quoted recently in these columns, has brought out a reply from E. G. Wiseman, of Buffalo, N. Y., in *The Keystone Magazine of Optometry* (Philadelphia). Mr. Wiseman suggests that Mr. Tassin has "a mind prolific of extravagant ideas and a pen which records not so much of fact as of fancy." According to Mr. Tassin, any oculist who attempts to test an eye for glasses without first paralyzing the "muscle of accommodation" by the use of a mydriatic, such as atropin, "fails to ascertain the exact vision of the patient and gets only the vision he is able to secure by straining this muscle to focus the eye." Further, he says that not more than 50 out of the 25,000 opticians and oculists in the country use the only apparatus which can be relied upon to test the trial lenses used in finding the axis and amount of astigmatism. Oculists are also criticized by Mr. Tassin for not seeing that the prescribed glasses are properly adjusted and worn by the patient. The recommendation to paralyze the muscle of accommodation meets with Mr. Wiseman's emphatic disapproval. He says:

"If Mr. Tassin wishes to test the strength of his arm does he first paralyze it with a hypodermic injection? If he wishes his height measured does he desire to be chloroformed and stretched out on the floor and the rule applied in that way? When he is weighed does he have the weigher knock him senseless and throw him on the scales as tho he were a bag of meal? These methods of arriving at results are just as logical as the ones he advocates—more so, because they may leave no ill effects, whereas experiments conducted at the present time tend to prove that the instillation of atropin often reduces the efficiency of the eye throughout the remainder of the patient's life."

MR. E. G. WISEMAN,

Who assures us that our opticians are not so black as they have been painted.

Regarding Mr. Tassin's charges of inaccuracy in trial lenses, Mr. Wiseman says that no competent operator depends absolutely upon his trial lenses for accurate results in finding the axis and amount of astigmatism—the "chief defect from which Mr. Tassin suffered." He goes on:

"The operator who can claim only moderate ability knows the precise axis of the astigmatism as indicated by the eye in 99 out of 100 cases before he ever attempts to insert an astigmatic lens into his trial frame. He therefore makes a record of the axis as indicated by the eye itself, and that record, with the exception of the hundredth case, should stand, no matter what astigmatic lenses he places before the eye. Therefore, not depending in the least upon his trial lenses for the axis of the astigmatism, slight discrepancies in their axis are entirely negligible, since in lower-power lenses it is beyond the sensibilities of the retina to register the inaccuracy and in higher powers the operator should have knowledge and skill enough to rotate the lens until its actual axis corresponds to the axis of the astigmatism of the eye. The man who employs one method alone in this work has no moral right to engage in the intricate science of examining eyes for glasses."

Of the alleged errors in marking lenses, Mr. Wiseman acknowledges that to the layman an error of five degrees in marking seems excessive, and he grants that the results may be disastrous in high degrees of astigmatism if the error exists after the patient has the glasses on the face. But no reputable optician, he goes on to say, passes an error of that amount in high-degree lenses, and the amount of errors in the lenses of lesser strength is negligible and impossible to avoid, as he goes on to explain:

"In the manufacture of lenses a system of units is employed. A unit is called a diopter and a lens of one diopter has the power to focus parallel rays of light at the distance of one meter (about 40 inches) from the lens. Such a lens has a curvature, the radius of which is about 80 inches, or 6⅔ feet. Its curvature, therefore, is that of a sphere or cylinder 13⅓ feet in diameter.

"The diameter changes inversely as the strength is increased or decreased. The weakest lens made has a surface of which the curve has a diameter of about 100 feet. As you can readily see, there is scarcely any difference between this and a lens which is perfectly plane—a lens which is commonly called 'window-glass.' It is absolutely impossible for the human eyes to detect the difference in lenses of lower power than this when wearing them, and opticians of any reliability whatever—and I repeat, there are hundreds, even thousands of them—practically never allow the lens to differ in strength from the prescription to the extent of the strength of the weakest lens."

In conclusion, Mr. Wiseman says he thinks the optometrists are as a class fully as able and honest as the members of any other profession:

"The work of examining eyes to find what glasses are needed or whether any at all are needed is subject to the same conditions as are all other professions, sciences, and trades. In order to have the work done exactly an experienced, skilful, and conscientious operator must be consulted—a man who has made a specialty of this work, and this work alone, and not necessarily one who is proficient in treating ocular disease or performing ocular operations. These latter constitute a distinct profession in themselves, and optometry, the work of examining eyes for glasses, is just as worthily a profession, and is recognized as such by twenty-five States in the Union, as medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, or osteopathy.

"True, it has its charlatans, quacks, and fakirs the same as others, but no more proportionately, I believe. In proportion there are just as many ministers of the gospel who fail in their duty, and instead of assisting their flock to a clear title to a place in heaven, rather assist Charon in ferrying lost souls across the river Acheron [?], as there are physicians who, through malpractise, usher the souls to the bank of the river, or attorneys who take compassion on their fellow men and in a doubtful spirit of benevolence relieve some few of them of the superfluous burden of wealth that their flight upward to the pearly gates may not be hindered by this Scriptural impedimenta.

"Likewise, there are optometrists who, through culpable ignorance, condemn many of their patients to unnecessary sufferings, but the number is proportionately no higher than the incompetent and fraudulent in other professions."

A CORRESPONDENT writes us that *The Quarterly* of the National Fire-Protective Association is wrong in recommending carbon tetrachlorid as a fire-extinguisher. We quoted it in our issue for March 25 as saying that carbon-tetrachlorid "is non-inflammable and non-explosive, and its vapors extinguish fire." This statement was indorsed by *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* of Chicago, which went on to recommend it specially for use "in telephone exchanges, powerhouses, and similar installations." In reply to this Mr. G. F. Shaver writes to us as follows: "Carbon-tetrachlorid decomposes at a temperature of 550° Fahr., and burns with a blue flame, assisting rather than retarding combustion, when thrown upon fires which have attained high temperatures. It gives off almost pure chlorin gas, which is very poisonous, and persons using it upon a fire in a closed room would be apt to suffocate before they could extinguish the fire. A manufacturer of fire-extinguishers has, after years of experiment, discovered a means of neutralizing the above deleterious properties of carbon-tetrachlorid, by breaking up and combining it with other chemicals. The vapors from the new compound may be breathed with impunity, and it is said to be very efficient in extinguishing all incipient fires."

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LETTERS AND ART

BIRTH OF THE "BANNER" HYMN

THE SCHOOL histories have made us all acquainted with the main events that led Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner." We get something like a full-length portrait of this episode in a recently published volume bearing the author's name as its title and evidently proceeding from a descendant, F. S. Key-Smith. It is known that the hymn had its birth amid the cannon-shots of the British attack upon the defenses near Baltimore on September 13, 1814. The author was held a temporary prisoner within the lines of the British fleet whither he had gone to intercede for the release of a friend, Dr. Beans, held by Admiral Cockburn on an unjust charge. The mission succeeded, but the Admiral decided to hold his visitor until his little affair with the forts could be settled. Allowed to remain on their own vessel, the *Minden*, Mr. Key's party were "anchored in a position from which they could witness all that would transpire, that their humiliation might be the more complete from the victory which the British were confident of acquiring over their countrymen." In a letter to John Randolph, of Roanoke the mission is described by Mr. Key, but no mention is made of the hymn:

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.
This portrait of the young Key was painted by Charles Wilson Peale.

"You will be surprized to hear that I have since then spent eleven days in the British Fleet. I went with a flag to endeavor to save poor old Dr. Beans a voyage to Halifax, in which we fortunately succeeded. They detained us until after their attack on Baltimore, and you may imagine what a state of anxiety I endured. Sometimes when I remembered it was there the declaration of this abominable war was received with public rejoicings, I could not feel a hope that they would escape and again when I thought of the many faithful whose piety lessens that lump of wickedness I could hardly feel a fear.

"To make my feelings still more acute, the Admiral had intimated his fears that the town must be burned, and I was sure that if taken it would have been given up to plunder. I have reason to believe that such a promise was given to their soldiers. It was filled with women and children. I hope I shall never cease to feel the warmest gratitude when I think of this most merciful deliverance. It seems to have given me a higher idea of the 'forbearance, long suffering, and tender mercy' of God, than I had ever before conceived.

"Never was a man more disappointed in his expectations than I have been as to the character of British officers. With some exceptions they appeared to be illiberal, ignorant, and vulgar, and seem filled with a spirit of malignity against everything American. Perhaps, however, I saw them in unfavorable circumstances."

The more vivid style of Mr. Key's descendant pictures for us the moment which is looked upon as the special inspiration of the national song:

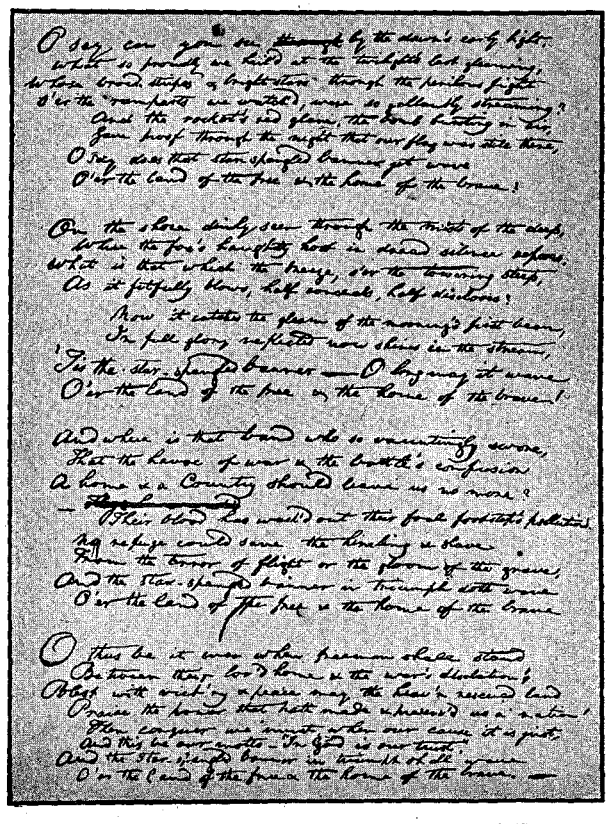
"Between two and three o'clock in the morning the British, with one or two rocket and several bomb vessels manned by 1,200 picked men, attempted, under cover of darkness, to slip past the fort and up the Patapsco, hoping to effect a landing and attack the garrison in the rear.

"Succeeding in evading the guns of the fort, but unmindful of Fort Covington, under whose batteries they next came, their enthusiasm over the supposed success of the venture gave way in a derisive cheer, which, borne by the damp night air to our small party of Americans on the *Minden*, must have chilled the blood in their veins and pierced their patriotic hearts like a dagger.

"Fort Covington, the lazaretto, and the American barges in the river now simultaneously poured a galling fire upon the unprotected enemy, raking them fore and aft, in horrible slaughter. Disappointed and disheartened, many wounded and dying, they endeavored to regain their ships, which came closer to the fortifications in an endeavor to protect the retreat. A fierce battle ensued, Fort McHenry opened the full force of all her batteries upon them as they repassed, and the fleet responding with entire broadsides made an explosion so terrific that it seemed as tho Mother Earth had opened and was vomiting shot and shell in a sheet of fire and brimstone. The heavens aglow were a seething sea of flame, and the waters of the harbor, lashed into an angry sea by the vibrations, the *Minden* rode and tossed as tho in a tempest. It is recorded that the houses in the city of Baltimore, two miles distant, were shaken to their foundations. Above the tempestuous roar intermingled with its hubbub and confusion were heard the shrieks and groans of the dying and wounded. But alas! they were from the direction of the fort. What did it mean? For over an hour the pandemonium reigned. Suddenly it ceased—all was quiet, not a shot fired or sound heard, a deathlike stillness prevailed, as the darkness of night resumed its sway. The awful stillness and suspense was unbearable."

With the first approach of dawn, "Mr. Key turned his weary and bloodshot eyes in the direction of the fort and its flag, but the darkness had given place to a heavy fog of smoke and mist which now enveloped the harbor and hung close down to the surface of the water." Reading on:

"Some time must yet elapse before anything definite might be ascertained, or the object of his aching heart's desire



FACSIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL DRAFT OF THE SONG.

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discerned. At last it came. A bright streak of gold mingled with crimson shot athwart the eastern sky, followed by another and still another, as the morning sun rose in the fulness of her

NIJINSKI.

A Russian dancer who seems to defy gravitation and hang in the air. He will dispute the present vogue of Mikail Mordkine at the Metropolitan next year.

glory, lifting 'the mists of the deep,' crowning a 'Heaven-blest land' with a new victory and grandeur.

"Through a vista in the smoke and vapor could now be dimly seen the flag of his country. As it caught 'The gleam of the morning's first beam,' and, 'in full glory reflected shone in the stream' his proud and patriotic heart knew no bounds; the wounds inflicted 'by the battle's confusion' were healed instantly as if by magic; a new life sprang into every fiber, and his pent-up emotions burst forth with an inspiration in a song of praise, victory, and thanksgiving as he exclaimed:

'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, Oh! long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

"As the morning's sun arose, vanquishing the darkness and gloom; lifting the fog and smoke and disclosing his country's flag, victorious, bathed in the delicate hues of morn, only an inspiration caught from such a sight can conceive or describe, and so only in the words of his song can be found the description.

"The first draft of the words were emotionally scribbled upon the back of a letter which he carried in his pocket and of which he made use to dot down some memoranda of his thoughts and sentiments."

Mr. Key and his party were allowed to go, and they returned to Baltimore. On the evening of the same day he wrote out the first complete draft of the song. It was published first in the Baltimore *American and Commercial Daily Advertiser*. Its immediate reception is thus described:

"Copies of the song were struck off in handbill form, and promiscuously distributed on the street. Catching with popular favor like prairie fire it spread in every direction, was read and discust, until, in less than an hour, the news was all over the city.

"Picked up by a crowd of soldiers assembled, some accounts put it, about Captain McCauley's tavern, next to the Holiday-Street Theater, others have it around their tents on the outskirts of the city, Ferdinand Durang, a musician, adapted the words to the old tune of 'Anacreon in Heaven,' and, mounting a chair, rendered it in fine style.

"On the evening of the same day it was again rendered upon the stage of the Holiday-Street Theater by an actress, and the theater is said to have gained thereby a national reputation. In about a fortnight it had reached New Orleans and was publicly played by a military band, and shortly thereafter was heard in nearly, if not all, the principal cities and towns throughout the country."

OPERAS PAST AND TO COME

THE CAUSE of opera in English is not thought to have been greatly forwarded by the doings of the two companies that occupied the Metropolitan during the season just closed. Mr. Dippel, with his "Chicago Opera Company," did produce "Natoma," and Mr. Gatti-Casazza coquetted for a while with a work by Mr. Arthur Nevin called "Twilight," and then suspended his relations with this opera until another season shall come round. This slight experience with opera in the vernacular proves to the critic of *The Sun*, however, that "the general public cares little in what language an opera is given." Since the fashionable people pay most of the bills, their attitude must be taken into consideration, but neither they nor the two other classes whom Mr. Henderson here distinguishes, seem to have been vociferous in calling for more after having been served with one dish. *The Sun's* critic writes:

"The fashionable operagoers do not concern themselves about the opera for its own sake. Many of them never take the trouble to learn the story of an opera, and many never hear either the beginning or the end of a work. Their interest is confined to the character of the tunes allotted to the celebrated singers.

"They listen to the voices just as they would listen to instruments. If they like the tunes which Caruso's voice plays then they like that opera. If they do not like the tunes then the opera has no further interest for them. Artistic questions are left for the consideration of 'long-haired' nondescripts, as

NEXT YEAR'S RIVAL FOR PAVLOWA.

Mme. Karsavina, the premier danseuse of St. Petersburg, is promised as the chief woman dancer of the Russian ballet corps for the Metropolitan Opera House next year.

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persons who have artistic beliefs are supposed by these singular creatures to wear long hair and to neglect the finger-nails.

"But behind the fashionable operagoers exists that greater general public which also cares not a whit about hearing opera in English. This public does not object to it. On the contrary, it is without prejudice. If Mr. Gatti-Casazza could find a strong and vital opera with an English libretto and bring it to light on the Metropolitan stage, there is no doubt whatever that it would have its success just as well as 'Königskinder' or 'The Secret of Suzanne.'

"There was no hostility to Mr. Herbert's opera. On the contrary, there was real sincerity in the wishes that it might prove to be a great artistic disclosure. When the sorrowful truth was revealed the season moved on to its termination without grievous disturbance. Almost every one who thought reflectively about the matter felt that Mary Garden was the real strength of 'Natoma.' Perhaps for her sake it will be heard again next winter."

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"JERKED DOWN."

A familiar episode of cowboy life painted by C. M. Russell.

The dominance of Italian opera is seen by the fact that works from that school were given 77 times. The German followed with 46; the French (including "Orfeo," "which properly belongs to that school") 18; the Bohemian 4. Wagner, however, leads with 34 representations; Puccini follows with 29; Verdi, 25; Humperdinck, 17, and others in less numbers. The following table shows the date of the first performance of each opera and the number of times given in the course of the season:

November 14—"Armide"	3	December 19—"Orfeo"	5
November 16—"Tannhäuser"	7	December 26—"Hansel und Gretel"	6
November 17—"Aïda"	7	December 28—"Königskinder"	11
November 18—"Die Walküre"	5	January 4—"Tristan und Isolde"	4
November 19—"Madama Butterfly"	8	January 13—"Romeo et Juliette"	3
November 21—"La Bohème"	6	January 14—"Siegfried"	2
November 23—"Gioconda"	6	January 20—"Die Meistersinger"	5
November 24—"Parsifal"	4	February 1—"Germania"	2
November 24—"Rigoletto"	4	February 2—"Rheingold"	1
November 25—"Cavalleria Rusticana"	7	February 8—"Tosca"	6
November 25—"Pagliacci"	8	February 15—"Bartered Bride"	4
November 28—"Lohengrin"	6	February 22—"Götterdämmerung"	1
November 29—"La Traviata"	3	February 27—"Otello"	5
December 1—"Il Trovatore"	6	March 23—"Ariane et Barbe Bleu"	4
December 10—"Faust"	4	February 21—"Carmen"	1
December 10—"Girl of the Golden West"	9	February 28—"Natoma"	3
January 24—"Thaïs"	2	March 14—"Secret of Suzanne"	2
January 31—"Louise"	2	March 14—"Le Jongleur de Notre Dame"	1
February 7—"Pelleas et Melisande"	1	April 4—"Quo Vadis?"	1
February 14—"Tales of Hoffmann"	1		

This list may be supplemented with the doings of the Chicago Opera Company who came before the New York public on Tuesday evenings:

The distinguishing managerial feature of the past season was the abolition of the "bitterly condemned policy of expansion" whereby the company broke off their custom of appearing in cities distant from New York, and a "concentration of effort on the improvement of the representations at the Broadway establishment." "Whether a higher degree of excellence was reached than in the previous season, which was made noteworthy by the beautiful production of 'Orfeo,'" this critic leaves "for future and wiser commentators to determine."

With the closing of the doors Mr. Gatti-Casazza as usual piques the appetite for next season with an amazing array of novelties. Old favorites in the company remain, but new singers, new dancers, and new operas are thus named:

"Among the new artists already engaged for the coming season are Heinrich Hansel, first dramatic tenor of the Imperial Opera of Berlin, and the American bass, Putnam Griswold, also of the Berlin Opera. Hermann Weil, leading barytone of the Royal Opera of Stuttgart and the Wagner Opera House of Baireuth, has also been engaged.

"Mme. Freda Hempel, the eminent colorature soprano who is under engagement with the Metropolitan Opera Company, beginning with the season 1912–13, will sing in New York part of next season if the management succeeds in its efforts to secure her release for a period of time from the Berlin Imperial Opera.

"The relations between the Metropolitan Opera Company and the affiliated Boston Opera Company and Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company will be continued, the resulting exchange of artists having proved during the season closing to be highly advantageous to all concerned.

"Operatic novelties and revivals will be selected from the following works, among others:

"'Boris Godounov,' by the Russian composer Moussorgsky, which is one of the most popular operas in the Russian repertoire and which has been produced with much success in Europe.

"'Le Donne Curiose,' music by Wolf-Ferrari, book after the play by Goldoni.

"'Christofo Colombo,' by Franchetti, composer of 'Germania.'

"'Versiegelt,' a short opera by Leo Blech much in vogue in Germany and Austria.

"'La Vie du Poëte,' by Gustave Charpentier.

"'La Reine Fiamette,' by the popular French composer Xavier Leroux.

"'L'Heure Espagnole,' by Maurice Ravel.

"'The Taming of the Shrew,' by Hermann Goetz.

"'Twilight,' by Arthur Nevin.

"Mozart's 'Cosi fan tutte,' which has never been heard in New York.

"Wagner's 'Rienzi,' which is practically unknown to the later generation of operagoers in America.

"Saint-Saëns's 'Giulielmo Tell.'

"Verdi's 'Un Ballo in Maschera.'

"Besides these contemplated novelties and revivals the management hopes that the jury of award in the opera contest organized for American composers by the Metropolitan Opera Company will find a work worthy of production. It is expected that the jury will be prepared to render their decision early in May.

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"An important feature of the next season is the engagement by the Metropolitan Opera Company of the ballet russe directed by Serge Diaghileff, the same splendid company which has been astonishing and delighting the Paris public at the Châtelet Theater and Grand Opéra in that city for the last two seasons. The ballet russe will be presented with the original scenery and stage decorations designed and painted by Leon Basst which were the subject of so much eulogy on the part of Paris theatergoers and art-lovers. Among the members of the troupe will be such noted dancers of international reputation as Mlles. Karsavina, Gheltzer, Feodorow, and Schollar, and Messrs. Orloff, Rosay, Boulgakoff and Nijinski, the latter considered by many the greatest male dancer of the present day."

THE "COWBOY PAINTER"

THE EAST may have thought that pictorially the West belongs to Remington; but out of that very quarter comes a man to dispute the monopoly. Charles W. Russell, now showing his canvases in a leading Fifth Avenue gallery, and one of his sculptures gone to take a place in the International Exposition at Rome, is an artist who never took a lesson in any art school in his life, asserts a writer in the New York *World*. His ambition has been to paint the history of America in the West and to place on canvas episodes of the time when the Indians were roaming the plains, and to give us transcripts of a primitive and fast vanishing people. Through the West he is known as the "Cowboy Artist," and his schooling has been after this manner:

"For eleven years 'Charley' Russell lived in the saddle and roamed the plains 'punching 'cattle before he was attracted by the lure of art. For two years he lived with an old trapper in the mountains, and for six months he camped with the Blackfeet Indians and became familiar with their language. Artist Russell not only talks the language of this tribe but the sign language as well. . . . . .

"The artist frequently forms a model of an Indian subject in clay and then introduces the figure into one of his virile paintings. He has modeled forms of animals, including grizzly bears, buffaloes, and Rocky Mountain sheep, ever since his boyhood days.

"All through the West and among the various Indian tribes every one knows 'Charley' Russell, and they appreciate his art, for it reflects the life of the West as perhaps no other artist has painted it. Whistler made his butterfly signature to distinguish his work. Charley Russell sketches a buffalo head as his mark, which one will find on all canvases bearing his signature.

"Among some of the subjects painted by Russell are 'At the Rope's End,' a typical scene of the West; 'Smoke of a Forty-five,' 'The Disputed Trail,' 'In Without Knocking,' which any one who has traveled through the country west of the Mississippi will appreciate at a glance, and 'War Dance in a Mandan Indian Encampment.' Among his sculptures are 'The Buffalo Hunt' and 'The Lunch Hour.' . . . . . .

"Russell's first picture was 'The Last of 5,000,' drawn on a postal card. The painter-cowboy was in charge of a herd of 5,000 cattle. A blizzard swept the plains and most of the cattle perished in the storm. In answer to an inquiry from the owners as to the fate of the herd Russell sent a postal card on which was drawn the emaciated figure of a solitary cow, 'The Last of 5,000.' The picture has since become famous in the great Northwest."

CHARLES M. RUSSELL.

The "Cowboy Painter" who never studied in any other art school than the prairies he so vividly depicts.

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"THE MEDICINE MAN"

"All through the West and among the various Indian tribes every one knows 'Charley' Russell, and they appreciate his art."

THE LAST OF OUR "TYPES"—The stage may be developing fine actors, says the Chicago *Evening Post*, "but for a type to be perpetuated there is hardly a chance." This is said in reference to the recent death of Denman Thompson, of whom this journal observes:

"His *Joshua Whitcomb* takes its place in the gallery with Joseph Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle*, John T. Raymond's *Mulberry Sellers*, Frank Mayo's *Davy Crockett*, W. J. Florence's *Bardwell Slote*, J. K. Emmet's *Fritz*, F. S. Chanfrau's *Arkansas Traveler*, and James A. Herne's *Uncle Nat*.

"'The Old Homestead,' produced now, undoubtedly would be laughed at for its violent improbabilities. But it served its purpose in presenting a typical Yankee character as faithfully as fiction, and, in the mind of the last generation, more affectionately.

"Expanded from a one-act play called 'Uncle Josh,' 'The Old Homestead' became a fixture which has no current parallel. Its run at the Academy of Music in New York was prodigious, and yet as leisurely as the oxen which crossed the stage in a then 'triumph of realism.'

"Mr. Thompson had merely to put on his familiar spectacles and cowhide boots to be his character. He wore no make-up and no wigs, but had that abundant personality which needed none. As an actor of rural types he had no equal in his day, and had no successor unless it was Mr. Herne in 'Shore Acres.' In later years Mr. Thompson traveled but little, spending the greater part of his time at his home in Swansea, N. H.—a region that still abounds in *Josh Whitcombs* and *Cy Primes*. Like Mr. Jefferson, he was not content unless he played a few weeks each season."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

NEW YORK'S NEW CATHEDRAL CONSECRATED

THE DOMINATING cathedral of many a small European town not unfitly expresses the whole attitude of worship of that community. We look back upon the days that produced these great churches and with a sentimental regret call them "the ages of faith." But the New York *Sun* is somewhat jarringly moved to observe on the day—April 19—that the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights is consecrated, that "it may not be utterly Philistine to hold that a serum or an antitoxin may be as worthy a monument of the twentieth century as a cathedral is of the thirteenth." This is said in view of the fact that if our cathedrals bulk smaller in relation to our corporate life than did those of earlier days, we moderns, as *The Sun* reminds us, must remember how infinitely more complex our life has become. Our "altruistic labor is divided among many objects: education, the cure of disease, the relief of suffering, science, and so on." Yet—

"The consecration of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine to-day may remind us, as the consecration of St. Patrick's did the other day, what comeliness and splendor of ritual, what still possible felicities of architecture, most of all what an unchanged and abiding interest in the things of the spirit, are found in a city and a civilization supposed to be feverishly intent on business and the pleasure of the hour."

St. John's resembles the old churches of England and the Continent in one thing at least. It is rising to maturity slowly. Nineteen years ago its corner-stone was laid, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, "and now after continuous labor, and the expenditure of more than $3,000,000, only the choir, the ambulatory, and two of the seven Chapels of the Tongues are complete." *The Evening Post* proceeds:

"There is no nave yet; no transepts form the short arms of the final cross, no aspiring tower lifts a finger to heaven, but for all that, there is enough of splendor, of solidity, about the uncompleted building, with its two domes, its gigantic arches, and its buttresses on the east, to thrill all who look upon the massive structure.

"But cathedral-building is not like the jugglery of steel and rivet which has become part of present-day 'elevator architecture.' All the elements of a great church are ponderous. Huge blocks of granite, unwieldy and not to be hastened, must be reared gradually, stone by stone, course by course, into the completed structure. It is part of history that the fashioning of the great Gothic church edifices of Europe has been the work of generations. In medieval and Renaissance days, the people of the cathedral town came to regard the building as the center of all things; to it the labor and work of the best artizans of the place were given cheerfully, and father handed down to son the tradition of being a builder of the church.

BISHOP GREER
At the Consecration Ceremonies.

"Thus the work progressed slowly, like a process of nature, as in the famous cathedral at Amiens, which was begun in 1220 and brought to practical completion in 1288, but stands unspired to this day, and in the Cologne Cathedral, which received its towers but a few decades ago, tho it was begun in the thirteenth century.

"It is not suggested that St. John's will take as long as that to reach perfection, but it must be the work of years to gather and expend the remainder of the $10,000,000 which it will cost to finish it from deepest foundation-stone below the crypt to topmost cross upon the great tower, and from the root of the outmost buttress that springs above the greenery of Morningside Park to the steps of the main façade.

"As one enters the temporary crossing, or that part of the body of the church where nave, transepts, and choir intersect, which has seating capacity for nearly 3,000 and looks toward the east where the great altar stands, the effect is one of vastness. And yet, with all the weight and mightiness of wall and arch, and the great reach of space, there is a certain springing lightness—a certain inspiration, too, about the ever increasing levels from crossing to choir, from choir to chancel, from chancel to altar, and so to the granite columns back of the reredos, which, for all their tons and huge proportions, have an ethereal quality.

"And in this is seen one of the keynotes of the Cathedral as it is, as well as of the complete building that is to be. It is a combination of ideas that have been embodied in some of the great cathedral churches of Europe, unbound by strict adherence to any definite period of architecture, tho in essential quality Gothic, and adopting many of the expedients that have been successful in other structures to make it a fitting duomo for the city which it dominates. If its architecture must have a name,

ECCLESIASTICS PROCEEDING TO THE CATHEDRAL.

More than four hundred priests, visiting clergy, laity, and bishops formed the procession at these consecration ceremonies.

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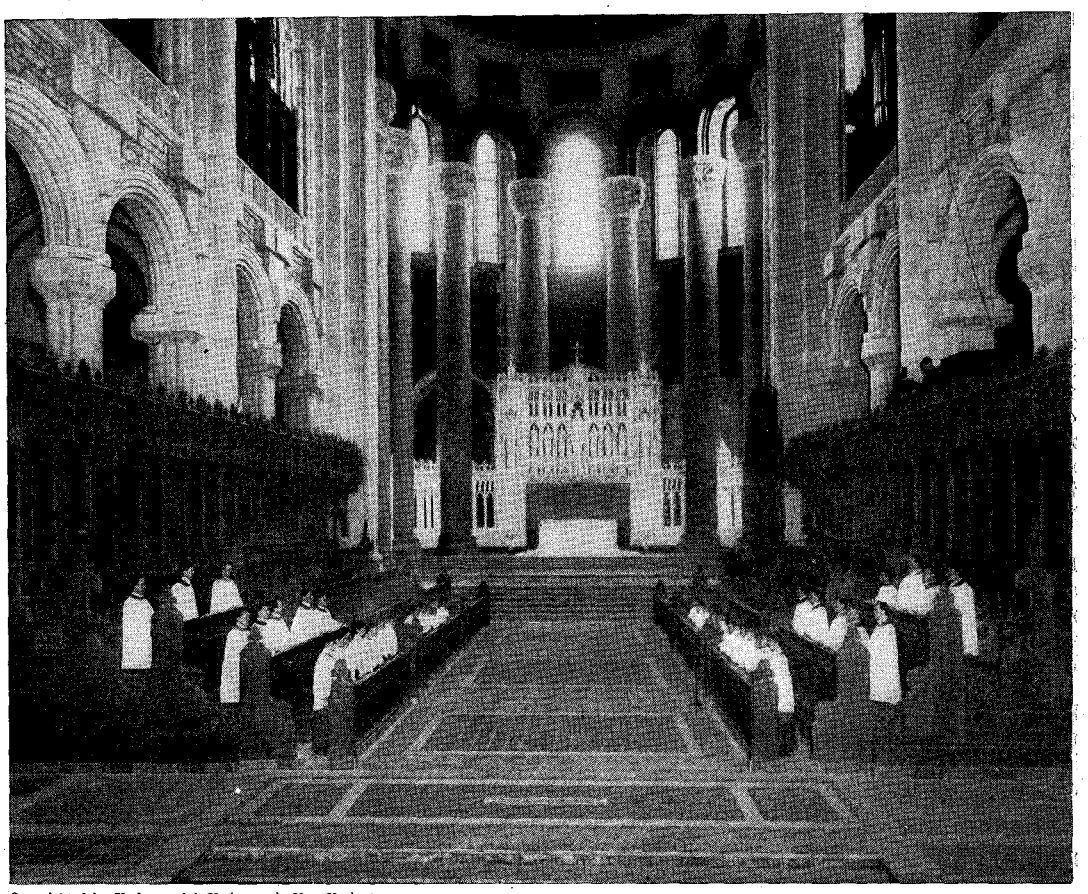
it may be called Romanesque in its working out. It has the Gothic idea without the familiar Gothic symbol of the pointed arch. It has the flying buttress, that device so typical of the cathedrals of France, raised to the superlative degree as to size, so that, of the four enormous ones which support the great arch of the choir, each will bear a burden of more than 35,000,000 pounds, yet, unlike the churches of the Continent, all the flying buttresses are concealed and become structural rather than ornamental features."

Unlike many cathedrals, St. John's will "depend for effect of space as well as for actual seating capacity on a vast central area consisting of crossing and apsidal transepts, with lofty dome and lantern surmounted by a towering spire, rather than upon great length, or the so-called avenue type of construction." Further:

"This space will be bound by four angle towers at the points of intersection with the nave and the choir, and from it to the east the choir now extends in completed form. This alone is of impressive size, 240 feet long, exclusive of seven chapels, two of which are finished. These will form a complete *chevet* around the ambulatory. It has a width of 100 feet and an interior height of 120 feet in the choir itself and 150 in the crossing. On each side of the choir, stalls of carved oak, the gift of Mrs. Levi P. Morton in memory of her mother, occupy the spaces below the great organ, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Morton, the oak and silver of which contrast with the finely cut and carved sandstone of the lining walls. . . . . .

"Approached by broad, low steps inlaid with marbles of various hues, the beautiful altar of white Vermont marble is set against the reredos of Pierre de Len, pierced and bearing the figures of Christ in the center with St. John and Moses on either side, and having as a background the semicircle of the eight granite columns whose capitals flower into arches 65 feet above their bases.



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THE CHOIR OF THE NEW ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Past the choir stalls given by Mrs. Levi P. Morton one approaches the altar of Vermont marble set against the reredos of Pierre de Len.

In his sermon on "A Present-day Cathedral" Bishop Greer said:

"This is a practical and utilitarian age, an age which concerns itself not chiefly with another world, but with the more engrossing and pressing affairs of this; not so much with temples as with temporalities. And yet it also is, in its appreciations and in its insistencies, an age of moralities, as practically shown in two appealing and comprehensive forms of ethical expression. One of them is philanthropy—love the brotherhood, serve, help, heal it, minister to its needs whatever they may be or wheresoever found. . . . . .

"There is another practical form of ethical expression in our modern life, more definite and specific, more limited in its range, but equally appealing, and yet not incompatible but congruous and consistent with philanthropy in general, the broader human love—I mean the love of country, the patriotic love. . . And yet more than this is the aim of the present-day cathedral, and more than this also will it help to do, not merely to implant in the mind of the private worshiper, but in the mind of the general public that reverence for God, which is, I submit, one of the greatest practical needs of the present practical age, without which it can not consistently enforce or with a practical thoroughness apply those two practical forms of righteousness which are at least in theory so appealing to it."

MORMON BAN ON PLURAL MARRIAGE

PRESIDENT SMITH, of the Mormon Church, has uttered a threat to those members of his fold who may be living in polygamous relations, declaring that they will be "dealt with" if found guilty. This statement was made on April 6, at the opening of the annual conference held in Salt Lake City, and was backed up by several other declarations contradicting some of the anti-Mormon articles that have been appearing in various magazines. Indeed he asserts that "no man in the Church has authority to solemnize plural marriages." It is his belief that they have ceased; and he claims that "we are doing all in our power to prevent plural marriages." But he admits that "it is difficult to trace them." His good faith is attested by his declared willingness "to ask Congress or to consent to Congress taking measures necessary to bring about the amendment to the Constitution or to pass other laws to regulate plural marriages." The official Mormon organ, *The Deseret News*, prints this part of his speech:

"As we have announced in previous conferences, as it was announced by President Woodruff, as it was announced by President Snow, and as it was reannounced by me and my brethren and confirmed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, plural marriages have ceased in the Church. There isn't a man to-day, in this Church, or anywhere that I know of, who has authority to solemnize a plural marriage—not one, not one! There is no man or woman in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints who is authorized or has any right to contract a plural marriage. It is not permitted, and we have been endeavoring to the utmost of our ability to prevent men from being led by some designing person into an unfortunate condition that is forbidden by the conference of the Church and by the voice of the Church, a condition that is calculated and is being the means, to some extent at least, of bringing reproach upon the people. I want to say that we have been doing all in our power to prevent it, to stop it; and in order that we might do this, we have been seeking to our utmost to

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find out the men that have been the agents and the moving cause of leading people into it. We find it a mighty difficult thing to trace them up, but when we do find them, and can prove it upon them, we will deal with them as we have dealt with others that we have been able to find out.

"Now, with reference to the threat that is made about us, from time to time, that in order to estop plural marriages among the Latter-day Saints, that it is recommended to amend the Constitution of the United States, giving to the parental Government the exclusive right to deal with polygamy and prevent it—so far as I am concerned, I am just as ready this moment as any other man in the world to ask Congress, or to consent to Congress taking the measures necessary to bring about the amendment to the Constitution and pass other laws to regulate plural marriages. We want them, while they are at it, to regulate marriage and divorce as well. We will turn it all over to them; and we are just as ready for it to-day as any people on God's earth, no matter where you go. Now in reference to this, I want to make this distinction and this difference, for it is a distinction with a difference, and that is that I don't mean to interfere with men who had their wives before the Manifesto was issued by President Woodruff, men who entered into this covenant when it was the law of the Church, and took wives to themselves, or who took wives under the authority of the presiding officers of the Church. We do not mean to interfere with them. Take care of your wives. If you do not, you are not genuine men at all. Take care of your families; take care of your children, educate them, feed them, clothe them, house them, and do everything in your power to make of them men and women who will be an honor to our nation and to our State. I mean plural marriages; the marrying of more than one wife, in the future. That is what we have undertaken to correct, to bring ourselves into conformity with the laws of the land; and we are doing our best. Now let the States, the United States, petition Congress to pass an amendment or to authorize an amendment to the Constitution regulating marriage and divorce throughout all the nation. I think it will be a great blessing to our country. When we read here of the vast number of divorces, and of the heartaches, and the sorrows, that are occasioned by vanity, by profligacy, by lust, and by corruption throughout the world, we feel as tho it would be a Godsend to the people to have some strong hand take hold of the matter and regulate it, so that there will not be so much of this evil as exists to-day."

The president also read a report giving the birth-rate of the past year as the highest in the world, being 38 per 1,000; the death-rate as the lowest, 9 per 1,000. He asserted that "there were 1,360 couples married in the temples in 1910 and there were 1,100 couples married, of church-members, by civil ceremony during the same year." Commenting upon the last item:

"We have got to obey the rules of the Church with reference to marriage, or at least we ought to do so. We do not all do it. You will read here that during the last year 1,100 marriages have been contracted and solemnized in a manner not provided for in the law of God; so that we do not all do our duty yet with reference to that."

The Salt Lake *Tribune*, which is anti-Mormon in its sympathies, and claims to have "printed the names of upward of 230 new polygamist offenders," comments thus upon the disclaimer made by President Smith of plural marriages and the reiteration of these being under the ban of the Church, and having ceased, so far as church authority is concerned:

"We submit that such disclaimer is not enough. 'No man has the authority to perform such ceremony,' declared President Smith. And yet such ceremonies are performed by the hundreds with apparent immunity. It is certain that hundreds of these new polygamist marriages have occurred, and there has been discipline applied in only a few cases, not to exceed half a dozen at the most, so far as known. A mere disclaimer of this kind, therefore, does not exonerate the Church because it is evident that only by Church authority or by assumed Church authority can any plural marriage at all be entered into. This disclaimer has been repeatedly made in the past; but the evil keeps right on. What is wanted is 'works meet for repentance.' It behooves the Church, therefore, not only to disclaim such plural marriages, but to punish them, and to do so in such a thorough and public manner as will stamp out this vicious immorality and extirpate it altogether."

RELIGION IN WOMEN'S COLLEGES

IT SEEMS time to correct a notion made prevalent by current magazines and books that in women's colleges "frivolity and fudge are the only shrines at which the students bow the knee." This is asserted by the Rev. Lyman P. Powell, of Northampton, whose work as a pastor alongside the largest woman's college in the world, Smith, gives him ample opportunities for observation. There is a preconceived notion that the subject of religion in women's colleges is sufficiently defined by the girl who said that Galilee was named from Galileo because he wrote a description of the country, or by the girl who inquired "What are the Ten Commandments? I find them so often alluded to in the 'Canterbury Tales.'" But there is a week-day interest in religion as well as one of Sunday. Mr. Powell gives in *Good Housekeeping* an outline of the provisions made by the women's colleges to meet the intellectual demands of faith:

"Bryn Mawr provides five hours a week, one year, of Oriental history for her undergraduates, and three hours of elective courses in Biblical literature. Vassar has a two-years' course covering the whole of the English Bible and a wide range of choice in Christian evidences, Christian history, and comparative religion. Wellesley requires for a degree accurate knowledge of both the Old and New Testament, and offers also electives in Hebrew, Greek Testament, Johannine literature, and comparative religion. Smith obliges her sophomores to take two hours a week of Biblical introduction, and provides electives in Oriental civilizations, New-Testament thought, comparative religion, Hebrew, and Christian doctrine.

"Frank discussions with teachers and students and attendance on some classes have convinced me that the teaching is about the same in all the colleges. The teachers have had thorough training for their work. With modern problems they are all familiar. None are disposed to blast wantonly and slyly at the Rock of Ages. All imprest me as reverent and devout. I heard no careless or unspiritual note struck in conversation or classroom. In a class discussion at Wellesley concerning Isaiah, the purpose of the professor manifestly was to make sure that her students understood the contents of the Book. The clearest and most profoundly spiritual exposition I have ever heard of Job was given by a Smith College Biblical professor. If there is any warfare between real scholarship and real religious faith I have seen no signs of it in Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Wellesley, or Smith."

The most convincing proof of the religiousness of college life is, we are assured, furnished by the girls themselves:

"In sensational or noisy faith they have no interest. Prof. William James would have sought in vain in Bryn Mawr, Vassar, Wellesley, or Smith for morbid illustrations to use in his 'Varieties of Religious Experience.' The religious life in all of them is as sane and wholesome as athletics. Fads and fancies find no rootage in their soil. The students show no disposition to run off to extremes or to multiply denominations. They are inclined rather to turn back to old forms than to create new ones, to interpret new experiences in terms of historic faith rather than to abandon what has outlived centuries, and to see the large truth embedded in the maxim 'sincerely to give up one's conceit or hope of being good in one's own right is the only door to the universe's deeper reaches.'

"Each college has its Christian Association managed by the girls themselves, made more efficient by a salaried secretary at Wellesley and Smith. On the organization and direction of each association an amount of intelligence and effort is expended, nowhere surpassed, and in few Christian churches equaled. Without putting undue pressure on a single student, the association in each college has built up a membership which gives it the first place among electives in the college.

"With an undergraduate registration of 337 and a resident graduate registration of 84 at Bryn Mawr, the Christian Association there numbers 325 active members. With 1,058 students, Vassar has in its Christian Association an enrolment, steadily increasing, of 870. Wellesley has 1,378 students and a Christian Association of about 1,000. The Smith student roll reaches 1,617, and its Christian Association and kindred societies have at least 850 members."

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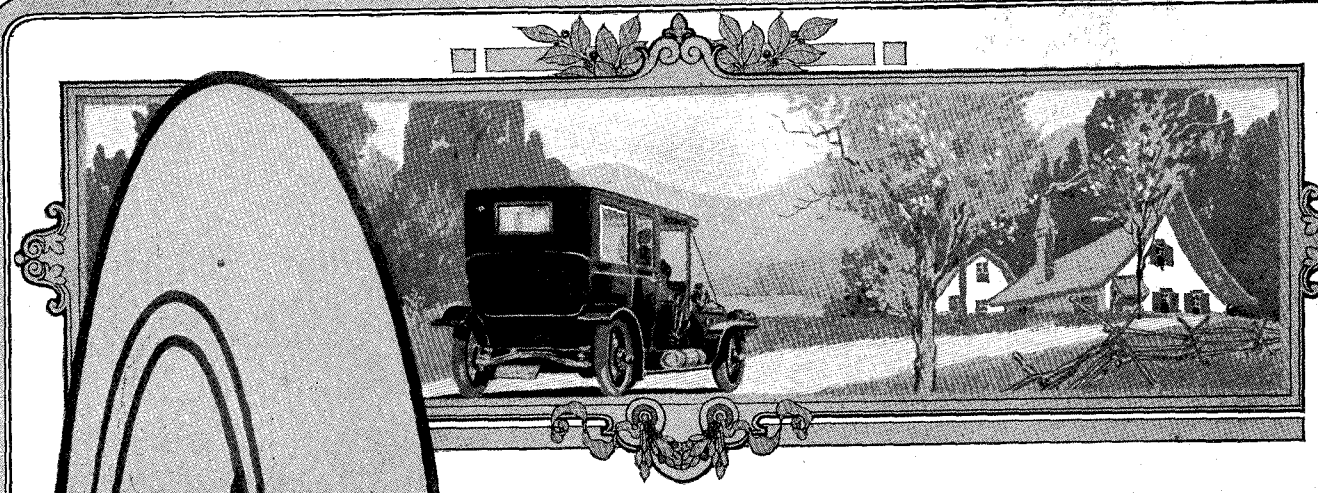

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CURRENT POETRY

IT is an interesting experience to leave for a time the subtle introspections of twentieth-century art for the Arcadian sonnets of John Myers O'Hara ("Pagan Sonnets," Smith & Sale). For this author is no half-hearted doubter who has landed in a faint, possible theism, but is a thoroughgoing pagan who has turned himself from Calvary to Helicon.

> "My soul revolts at that ascetic sign,
> The Cross whose pity stifled Pagan glee;
> A strain of pride, imperial in me,
> Acclaims an alien heritage as mine."

And so the author tries to reverse the lever and spin the world back through nineteen centuries to the care-free philosophy of the Greeks whose "only fane was beauty's sacred shrine." But he does not entirely succeed in regaining his heritage, for his sensuous lines do not have the carnal purity of the Greeks, nor does the somber, depressing spirit that lies behind his poems resemble Grecian light-heartedness and "Pagan glee."

On the purely artistic side the sonnets are a treat, for they are nearer to Grecian ideals in form than they are in spirit. There is scarcely a living poet who can give a sonnet the exquisite finish that these have received. Their classic restraint has smoothed away every undue trace of mortal pain or tragic stress, and has left them as smooth as tho chipped from marble.

These poems, unfortunately, are esoteric to a degree, and no one not in love with poetry for its own sake would dream of reading them through. They repeatedly drive the reader to the dictionary. The lines are studded with strange terms and often are made musical with the vowels of classic names—obol, festucine, Tanagra, epicene, amphor, cassolet, cinerary, thurifer, Lenophila, rodomel, Anadyomene, chioppine, epenikion.

Over half of the sonnets are purely descriptive, in the style of this magnificent, savage picture of Vespasian's circus.

Vespasian's Circus

BY JOHN MYERS O'HARA

Vast canopies across its crater bloat,
  Whose shadows splash the sand with purple light;
  The tiered arena's waving girth of white
Vents roar on roar, as from one bellowing throat,
Cresting the din, cries of the jungle float,
  Mad howl of rage and scream of ferine fright;
  Turmoil and dust, and beasts in mangled might,
While over all the grave Augustans gloat.
Under their jutted bastion, tumult-tamed,
  The embers of the combat in his eye,
  Licking his bloody jaws, a wild dog slinks;
And where the Cæsar's flambeaus flare, a maimed
Mammoth in frenzy sweeps his trunk on high
  And hurls against the wall a writhing lynx.

The Twilight Pool

BY JOHN MYERS O'HARA

A furtive shadow from the nearer trees
  Troubles the water with a gray regard;
  All day its placid mood was left unmarred
Nor ruffled with the breath of any breeze;
A magic mirror, sensitive to seize
  Skies that the crimson spears of dawn had scarred;
  And now, ere somber gates of dusk are barred,

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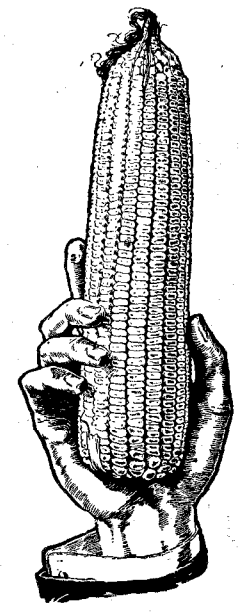

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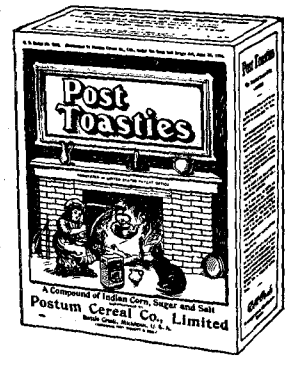

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The silver vesper's paler pageantries,
The shade that lengthens from the leaning pine
Across its surface sends a sudden chill;
Stray tremors, at the edge, in red define
The sinking chalice on the distant hill;
Whence the last glory of the sun will spill
Over ts fluid heart the flush of wine.

A Jewess

BY JOHN MYERS O'HARA

The Bible sirens wield their wanton spell
And peer, derisive rebels, from her face;
Tho vestal eyes rebuke these specters base,
Their lure imbrues her lips of rodomel.
Assyrian of soul, she scorns to quell
Each mocking wraith that fleers a moment's space;
The lids droop languid with Delilah's grace,
Around the mouth the wiles of Myrrha dwell.
Erewhile a rhythmic tremor seems to pass
From throat to heel, and by the thrill betrayed
She takes the dancer's posture to persuade;
The satin glints, as girdle and cuirass,
And veils the nympholeptic throe that swayed
The supple daughter of Herodias.

A lyric from *Lippincott's* that is fresh as an April shower:

Loose Me, April

BY HILTON R. GREER

Loose me, April, set me free,
Soul and step, to comrade thee!
Bid yon maple's quivering fire
Touch the ash of old desire
Into leaping flame again,
Coursing through each stinging vein!

Loose me, April! I would speed
Blithely where thy footsteps lead:
Chase the butterflies that pass,
Golden shuttles through the grass:
Race the ripples as they run,
Lithe brown Arabs in the sun:
Clamber where the dogwoods blow,
Twinkling galaxies of snow:
Or, all breathless, unaware,
Pierce the moss-hung boudoir, where
Beauty, by a ferny pool,
Braids her tresses, dusky-cool.

Some people think that the human race is steadily rising in a spiral—others believe that it is merely moving in circles. Evidently, the author of "The Prayer" (the London *Nation*) belongs to the latter class.

Dora Sigerson Shorter, by the way, and her husband, Clement K. Shorter, are doing some unusual work in the English periodicals.

The Prayer

BY DORA SIGERSON SHORTER

"Many worlds have I made," said the Good God,
"But this is best of all,"
He slipt the round earth from his lap,
Space held the circling ball.

"Six days have I labored," said the Good God,
"To make it very fair,
And man and woman have I molded fine,
Set them together there."

"Open ye night's windows," said the Good God,
"For I would hear them pray,"
Up from the spinning globe there came
Loud cries from far away.

"Into my hands deliver," cried the man,
"The chast'ning of my foe,
His vineyards grant me—his slaves and oxen,
So shall I lay him low."

"Give to me strange beauty," said the young maid,
"More fair than all to be,
So I anoint my body and go forth
To draw men's hearts to me."

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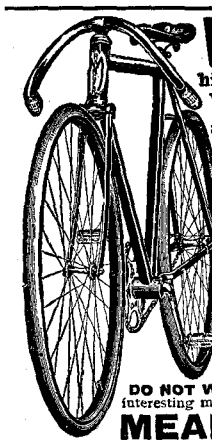

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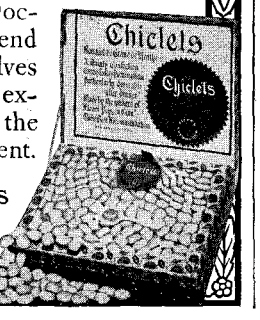

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Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

"Behold! this is not good," said the Lord God,
"Nor made to my desire,"
Then cried his little Son, "I shall go forth,
To save them from thine ire."

* * * * * *

"Oh, reach ye down your arms," said the Good God
Unto the seraphim,
"Lift up the broken body of my child
"For they have tortured him."

"Open the windows of the night," said the Good God,
"For I would hear them weep,"
Up from the spinning world's tumultuous sound
Man's prayers imperious leap.

"Into my hands deliver," cried the man,
"My foe to bend and break,
Burst thou his strongholds and his ships entomb,
So I my vengeance take."

"Give to me rare beauty," said the young maid,
"More fair than all to be,
So I in silk attire shall go forth
To draw men's souls to me."

John Drinkwater does not pray like Goethe for more light, but for the strength of will to live by the light we all have. "A Prayer" is contributed to the London *Spectator*.

A Prayer

BY JOHN DRINKWATER

Lord, not for light in darkness do we pray,
Not that the veil be lifted from our eyes,
Nor that the slow ascension of our day
Be otherwise.

Not for a clearer vision of the things
Whereof the fashioning shall make us great,
Nor for remission of the peril and stings
Of time and fate.

Not for a fuller knowledge of the end
Whereto we travel, bruised yet unafraid,
Nor that the little healing that we lend
Shall be repaid.

Not these, O Lord. We would not break the bars
Thy wisdom sets about us; we shall climb
Unfettered to the secrets of the stars
In thy good time.

We do not crave the high perception swift
When to refrain were well, and when fulfil,
Nor yet the understanding strong to sift
The good from ill.

Not these, O Lord. For these thou hast revealed,
We know the golden season when to reap
The heavy-fruited treasure of the field,
The hour to sleep.

Not these. We know the hemlock from the rose,
The pure from stained, the noble from the base,
The tranquil holy light of truth that glows
On Pity's face.

We know the paths wherein our feet should press,
Across our hearts are written thy decrees.
Yet now, O Lord, be merciful to bless
With more than these.

Grant us the will to fashion as we feel,
Grant us the strength to labor as we know,
Grant us the purpose, ribbed and edged with steel,
To strike the blow.

Knowledge we ask not—knowledge thou hast lent,
But Lord, the will—there lies our bitter need,
Give us to build above the deep intent
The deed, the deed.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

FIRE-CHIEF CROKER

FOR the past few years, says the New York *Evening Post*, one of the "most wondrous" sights of New York has been a big red automobile with an "unearthly siren," the like of which can not be found anywhere else in the city and has right of way over everything that moves on wheels, or "walks afoot." Far off up Broadway or Fifth Avenue at any hour of the day or night, "this shrill commanding wail" cuts into the clamor of the traffic, and policemen at the crossings "haste to clear the way." As the big car tears by, reeling off the blocks at a good sixty-mile-an-hour clip, and lurching desperately from side to side, crowds lining the curb catch a fleeting glimpse of a square-jawed man on the back seat with folded arms and steady gaze concentrated upon the vista before him. And the people on the sidewalk turn to nudge one another and say: "There goes Croker."

But this is no more now, for Fire-chief Croker has resigned.

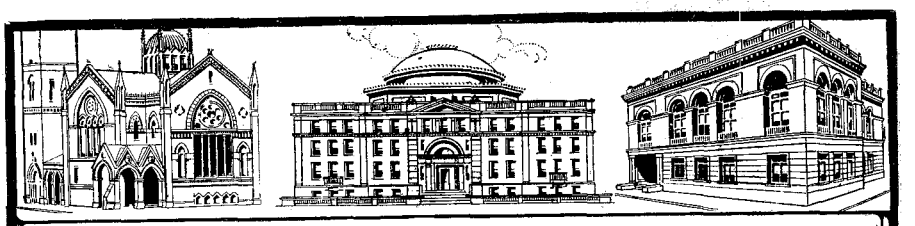
It comes as rather a shock to the city to hear that one of its most picturesque figures is really going to pass from the stage. To begin with, Croker started with the worst possible handicap. He was the nephew of his uncle, the Tammany boss, and in order that he should be head of the Fire Department, Hugh Bonner, the veteran fire-fighter, was removed from office. Bonner was very popular, and Croker gained no capital with the public by supplanting him. It took years of tireless work and the repeated demonstration of remarkable executive ability and generalship to make people accept him at his face value. He finally succeeded, and then came the row with Thomas Sturgis, fire commissioner under Mayor Low, who caused the chief's removal upon seven charges. He fought for reinstatement, and he got it by means of a unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Altho to-day Tammany Hall will rejoice to see Croker retire, it was different at the time of his début in office.

His elevation to the head of the department to succeed the generally admired and respected Hugh Bonner was looked upon as just another Tammany scandal. Croker was only thirty-seven then, the youngest chief in the history of the department. In the subordinate grade he had had no opportunity to show the whole city his qualities as a fire-fighter. The town at large simply felt that Hugh Bonner, a popular idol, was to go to make room at the top for an upstart kinsman of Richard Croker.

Firemen themselves hated him, because they thought he was a martinet. But that should be qualified. The men of his own company or battalion hated him when they were on duty in their stations waiting for alarms. But the instant the fireman jumped to the brass pole to slide to his place on the truck or hose-tender for the gallop to a blaze, he forgot all about the harshness of Croker in his realization that that same martinet was the best and ablest sort of a commander in action.

However, as firemen spent more time loafing and doing station chores than in fighting



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YOUR carpets, like your glasses, should be selected to suit you. Through the one you see the world; through the other the world sees you. The carpet is the basic ground of artistic treatment, and Bigelow Carpets form the cleverest groundwork for harmonious combinations.

Bigelow Carpets are not the product of today, nor of ten years. They represent the accumulated experience of over seventy-five years devoted to producing floor coverings of a distinctive type, at once original, different—the matured product of creative thought, perfected and maintained by unparalleled facilities.

That's why for three-quarters of a century Bigelow Carpets have been conceded the standard and have been preferred alike by public building administrators, by accomplished decorators and by those families, of whatever means, who desire floor covering that is artistically correct, that is of the highest order of excellence, that is acknowledged to give depth, breadth, tone, warmth, and refined character to the whole floor and that is so well made, of such select material that durability is assured.

The Bigelow method is the method of quality. Bigelow Carpets reveal discriminating taste in the purchaser.

If you want to feel the supreme luxury of correct carpetings, better select Bigelow Carpets. Economy demands them; persons of artistic temperament, with a well developed sense of logical economy, will approve the wisdom of your selection.

Remember the name "Bigelow" is woven into the back of Bigelow Carpets and Rugs—the certificate of Bigelow quality. Look for it! None other genuine.

"About Carpets and Rugs"—an interesting treatment on carpets and rugs—quite helpful. Mailed postpaid on request.

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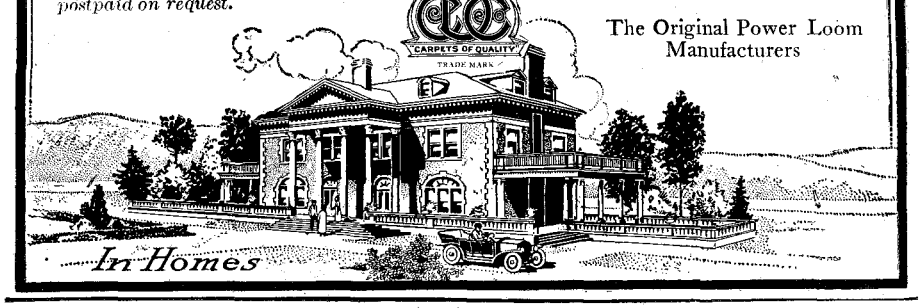
New York
The Original Power Loom Manufacturers



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PANTASOTE is superior to mohairs for many reasons—two in particular, the impossibility of cleaning them and the ruination of their interlining gum of very impure rubber by exposure to grease or sunlight, as are tires.

Send postal for booklet on top materials, and samples.

THE PANTASOTE CO.
60 BOWLING GREEN BLDG. NEW YORK

STILL ANOTHER SHAPE

A large brush. No. 73. Fine knots. Bristles medium stiff. Thick, solid handle. Get one. Price 35 cents.

The Brush that Holds Its Bristles

You are not limited to one shape when you buy a Brisco-Kleanwell. There are *ten*. See the samples in our case at your dealer's. The brush you buy is

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Make your little girl a present of a Dolly's Kleanwell—a tiny tooth-brush. Sent on receipt of 4 cents.

Brisco HAIR BRUSHES

penetrate to the scalp. The finest of imported brushes. Made in all styles, woods and prices.

ALFRED H. SMITH CO., 42 W. 33d St., New York

flames, they were sorry when Croker became chief. But they, too, have changed their minds about that. Several years ago they got the permission of the commissioner to give the chief a present and make him the hero of a testimonial affair in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entering the department. But the chief would have no testimonials and no loving-cups. He sent out an order from headquarters prohibiting his men from contributing to the gift-fund, and declaring that the plan must be abandoned. Croker is on duty twenty-four hours a day, eleven months in the year. That is literally true. When not in action at a fire or on a tour of inspection, he is at Fire Hall by day and at his headquarters in Great Jones Street by night.

Scores and scores of times he has qualified as a fire hero, but nobody ever thinks of that, because being a hero with him is a part of routine business, and he never talks about it, not so far as his own case is concerned. But on the old records of the department, covering the period when he was in the ranks, there are enough one-line items crediting him with life-saving exploits to fill several pages. . . . . .

His early career in the service was one to cause grave misgivings in the heart of any friend of the department. He was first appointed June 22, 1884, when his uncle was a fire commissioner. It is said that Richard Croker had no great opinion of his nephew then. He saw in him a muscular, clean-cut young man of twenty-one who was as well able to serve the city in the Fire Department as any other young man. It seemed to the commissioner that he might as well "look out for his nephew" by pushing him up a little in the Fire Department as in any other way. The pushing-process was startling in its rapidity. Edward F. Croker was made an assistant foreman forty-seven days after he first put on a blue shirt. The department laughed and pointed to him as the most incompetent man who had ever assumed command of a company. It was of course impossible for him to gain the experience in a month and a half that other men had spent three and four and five and ten years in obtaining.

He was made a foreman on February 25, 1886, and, being rough with his men to the point of brutality, was well hated for it. But as a fire-fighter, and a man of courage, they acknowledged him to be without an equal.

His promotion to be battalion chief did not come until January 22, 1892, and on May 1 of 1899, after Chief Bonner's voluntary retirement, Commissioner Scannell put Croker temporarily at the head of the department. The appointment was made permanent after a few months, but its legality was condemned by the Civil Service Commission and Croker was compelled to pass an examination. He submitted under protest, and then, to the astonishment of every one outside the department, achieved a rating of 97 per cent., in spite of the fact that his examination was as rigorous as possible. Long before this those who had been intimately associated with him during his supremacy in command had come to realize that the department was in good hands. Even those who disliked him personally were glad that the civil-service test had put no obstacle in the way of his continuing in office.

Altho courteous to all when the blaze has been routed and "the chief is enjoying his big black cigar," he has never been known to

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answer a question from civilian or reporter while there remained the slightset danger from fire.

Chief Croker is never still for a moment. He is more of a daredevil than he would allow any one of his men to be. The first thing he does on arriving at a fire is to get as close to the very center of it as he can with any hope of coming out alive. He is running from point to point about the fire all the time, urging on the men of every company and directing them and reproving them. The sound of a falling wall usually inspires a fireman to run from a fire, no matter where the sound seems to be. Chief Croker's first motion when the bricks begin to fall is almost always toward the fire. He has been much criticized for the risks he has taken in doing this sort of thing, but he is not a man who cares for criticism. Before he was made permanent chief, a roof upon which he ran, knowing that it was burning under him, fell under his weight, and he came within a minute and a half of being burned to death. This was in a fire in a cigar factory at Ninety-sixth Street and First Avenue. But no one has ever noticed that the experience has made the chief any the less careless of himself.

FROM MESSENGER BOY TO RAILWAY MAGNATE

DAVID HOLLIDAY MOFFAT might safely be called a self-made man. From an unpromising start in life as messenger-boy in New York, he forced his way up the ladder of success, until at the time of his death a few weeks ago he had been the president of two railways, a director in great insurance companies, the owner of vast, unusually productive mines, and head of Colorado's largest bank. And, "if the greatness of Denver can be attributed to any one man," then that man, so the Boston *Transcript* affirms, was Moffat.

He it was who put the city of Denver on the railroad map; he it was who sent the first trunk line through its territory; he it was who always responded with his money and time when Denver asked his services. In all Colorado, in fact, he was known and appreciated as a builder and a constructionist; no single individual did so much for the development of the natural resources and for the material advancement in all directions of the State as did Mr. Moffat. Railroads, banks, and productive mines will be his monuments.

Tho Moffat was a man of many diverse parts, posterity will always know him as a railway-builder.

He was actively identified with the construction of every road in Colorado, except the extensions of lines from the East, and was the financial genius of all of those with which he was connected. Along in 1870 when the Union Pacific decided to leave Denver off the map and the Kansas City directors contemplated turning their line to the southwest from its terminus in western Kansas, young Moffat, then less than thirty years of age, intervened.

He decided to build a road all himself. This he did, with the result that his locomotive was the first to cross the Continental

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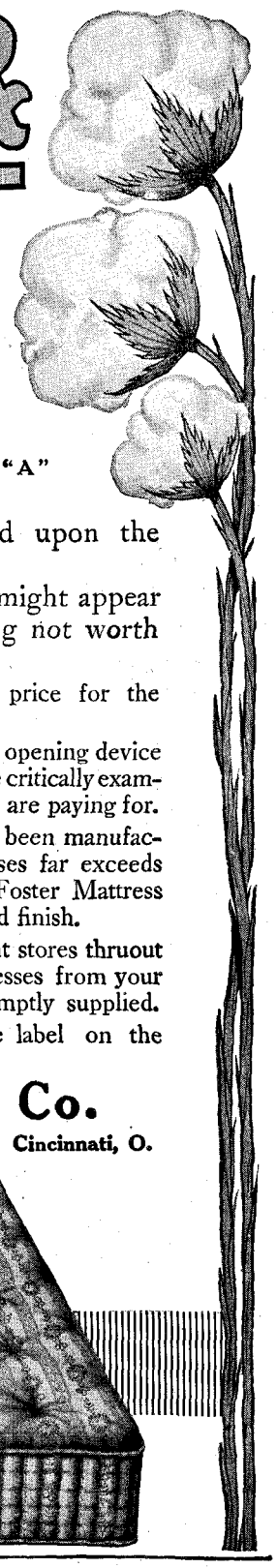

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Two mattresses laid side by side might appear of equal value, yet one of them contain a filling not worth a third or a fourth part the value of the other.

This is why so many people pay an extravagant price for the Mattress they get.

Stearns & Foster Mattresses are made with a laced opening device by means of which the quality of the cotton used inside can be critically examined and comparisons made. You know exactly what you are paying for.

For over sixty years The Stearns & Foster Co. have been manufacturing cotton products, and their daily out-put of Mattresses far exceeds that of any other Factory. This is why a Stearns & Foster Mattress enjoys the highest prestige for comfort, service, purity and finish.

For sale generally by furniture dealers and department stores thruout the United States. If you are unable to get our Mattresses from your dealer, drop us a line and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

The name "Stearns & Foster" must be on the label on the Mattress; otherwise it is not genuine. Insist upon it.

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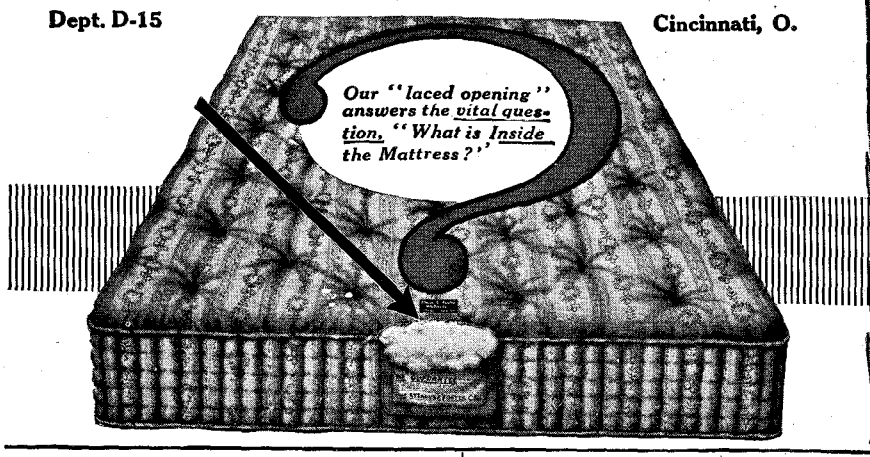

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You might just as well make as much. Perrine, Cal., **took in $380 in one day.** Every nickel brought almost 4 cents profit. Start in this safe, profitable and fascinating business. Best season just at hand. You can make lots of money this Spring and Summer at Fairs, Parks, Summer Resorts, Amusement Halls, Circuses, etc. **Crispettes are fine**—different in shape, taste and quality. Everybody—*young and old* craves them. Sell for 5c a package—popular price—easy to get money. Think of fortunes made in *five cent* propositions—then figure what you can do. **Write me today.** Get full particulars—reports from others. Act upon the prompting you have—**now**—

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Divide and enter the Utah basin. This locomotive, by the way, had been bought from the Union Pacific, and rechristened the D. H. Moffat.

Shortly afterward he tried to induce the directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway to run a branch from their main line up the Rio Grande River, through Wagon Wheel Gay to Creede, then a promising silver camp; but they told him that it would not pay. So he built it himself, demonstrated the soundness of his judgment, and afterward sold it to the Rio Grande Company.

In connection with other Denver men, he built the first railroad into the mining-camp of Leadville. The Denver & South Park Railroad followed up the narrow winding cañon of the Platte River, under the most complicated engineering difficulties, but when completed it brought the rich ores of Leadville to Denver to be smelted. The Denver & New Orleans Railroad was projected by Mr. Moffat and associates in 1881, its object being to give Colorado an outlet to the Gulf. It was built from Denver to Pueblo, and then General Dodge and others joined with the Moffat organization and completed the line to Fort Worth. It was under Mr. Moffat's management that the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, which with its main line and divisions has opened up all of the southwestern quarter of Colorado, was placed upon a paying basis and order was brought out of chaos. He was made president in February, 1885, and occupied that position until the autumn of 1891, the company having shortly before passed out of the hands of a receiver. During his presidency the road was practically rebuilt, and the company was firmly established on a sound financial condition.

But Mr. Moffat's greatest railroad triumph, and one which he never saw finished, was the building of the Denver, Northwestern, and Pacific. Tho this work remains uncompleted, so much of the hardest part of the construction has been accomplished that it is not improper to speak of the task as an achievement.

The road was the first to put the city of Denver on a trunk line; it was built over a route that had been often tried, but never before with success. Even the Burlington had sunk $1,000,000 in the scheme.

Once he had secured his rights, Mr. Moffat pushed matters rigorously. Two distinct routes were surveyed and the engineers were kept in the field even in midwinter. On the last day of the year 1902 Mr. Moffat threw the first shovelful of dirt on the grade near Denver. In the next two and a half years, despite tremendous obstacles, the rails were pushed steadily around and through the foothills, over the Continental Divide and far out in the Middle Park. Thus the mountains were conquered and thus the hardest part of the work was done. The rest of the line to Salt Lake City lies down watercourses and the construction is comparatively simple. To date about two hundred and fifty miles of the road is complete. One practical railway-builder recently declared that the first fifty miles out of Denver could not have cost less than $60,000 a mile, and the next thirty-five miles must have cost $100,000 a mile. In order to surmount some of the obstacles

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IT IS not "near silk" 50c

or "spun" silk that Phoenix Guaranteed Silk Hose are made of—but the genuine, shimmery, thread silk that you would expect to find in only the highest priced hose. And, furthermore, the Phoenix come with the

Wear Guaranteed Three Months

You will be given new pairs free if any of the four pairs in the $2 box show a hole within three months. That guaranty tells the story of perfect manufacture. Twelve correct colors. If your dealer hasn't them, we will fill your order direct on receipt of the price.

Women's Box of 4 pairs $3.00 75c

Same guaranty of wear—four pairs, no holes, three months. Nine attractive colors.

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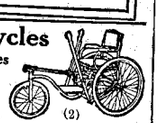

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You save 4 MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS and get a suit at from $13.50 to $23.75 for $20 to $40 values.

THIS MEANS TAILOR-MADE SUITS AT PRICES OF "READY-MADES."

Our patterns embrace the latest weaves in gray, brown and blue; also the new beautiful pencil stripe effects. Best trimmings, linings and workmanship.

We guarantee garments to hold their shape. New York styles without extremes. Complete satisfaction or money back. Express prepaid. Write for samples and self-measurement instructions.

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"The World's Best Table Water"

In NEW Sterilized Bottles only

Last a Lifetime.

Removable Steel Clothes Posts

fit into sockets driven level with the ground, leaving the lawn free for mower or other purposes. Posts are held rigidly, but can be removed in a moment.

NO HOLES TO DIG

The sockets you can easily drive yourself. The adjustable hook makes clothes-hanging easier. Why disfigure your lawn with a wooden post which will last only a few years? You can buy our posts for less money and they will last a lifetime.

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

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encountered it was necessary to blow up small mountains and to tunnel and make open cuts through others, here to fill in deep ravines and here to cross them by bridges. On the seventy-seven miles from Denver to Arrowhead there are thirty-four tunnels. In one stretch of eleven miles there are twenty-nine tunnels through solid granite. Many of the tunnels contain curves and even "reverse" curves.

But this "extraordinary man" never forgot his humble origin, or lost the "democratic freedom of his heart," and he once attracted much attention by taking the head waiter of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel on a trip to Europe.

It was in July, 1898. His father had known Tom Gay as a bell-boy in the hotel and David Moffat had watched him rise till he became head waiter. One day he went there and saw him looking run down in health.

"I'm going to Europe," he said. "Do you want to go along?"

"Do you mean it?" faltered Tom Gay.

"Certainly I mean it," answered his patron. "I want you to go."

And he went. When they left on the steamer a curious scene was presented at the dock. The many times millionaire had a host of friends to see him off, including a dozen prominent bankers and officials of mining companies, two United States Senators, three Congressmen, and one ex-Congressman, while Tom Gay was surrounded by all the waiters, bell-boys, and stewards that the Fifth Avenue and other large hotels could spare.

He treated Gay as his guest throughout the trip, and when he came back explained that it was not a "freak" on his part to take the head waiter, but simply a recognition of his worth as a hard-working, industrious man. He even insisted on paying the head waiter's wages while he was away, and sent his wife and family on a trip to Canada.

THE FIRST SHOT OF THE CIVIL WAR

ROGER ATKINSON PRYOR, lawyer, editor, and soldier, now nearly eighty-three years old, was selected to fire the first shot of the Civil War, but gave up the honor to another. A few days ago, on the fiftieth anniversary of the firing on Fort Sumter, he told a reporter of the New York *Times* "just why," after being requested by his superior officer to fire that first "official shot," he had arranged for his old friend, Edmund Ruffin, to do it. "But," says Roger Pryor, "you must first know who Ruffin really was."

"He was a dear friend of mine, this fine fellow, and owned a paper of which he had been editor many years. It was really an agricultural paper, but when the war talk began he gave it a political tone. It was Edmund Ruffin who first advocated secession as distinct from Calhoun's doctrine of nullification. Virginia did not favor Ruffin's notion strongly, for the convention then in session at Richmond had thrice voted on secession and had each time voted against it with an increasing majority. That is why Ruffin went to South Carolina to propound his doctrine where it would have more effect.

"He came to Charleston in early April. Charleston was beleaguered with 3,000 or

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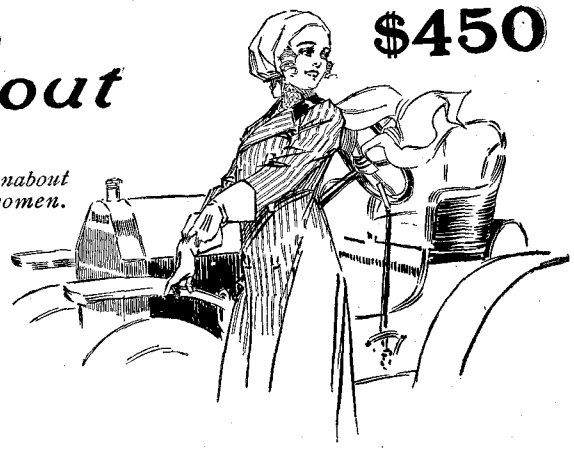

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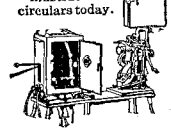

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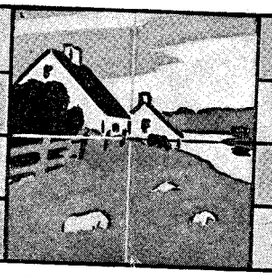

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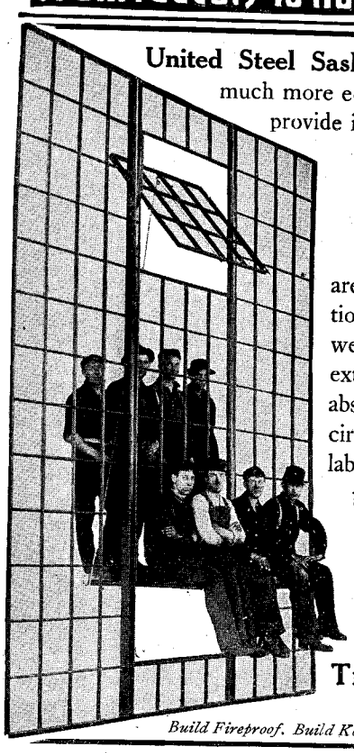

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4,000 young Southern gentlemen at the time who were all in fighting trim. With these boys Ruffin enlisted, donning the South Carolina uniform and shouldering a musket—this man with snow-white hair and almost seventy-five years old. And he was present when General Beauregard asked me to fire the first shot. I introduced him to the General, and told the General what Ruffin had done to further the cause of the South, and persuaded him to let Ruffin fire that shot."

"But why did you not fire the shot yourself?" the General was asked.

"The first shot on Sumter freed the slaves," said General Pryor, "but that was not my intention when I viewed the cannon's fuse, prepared to touch it off. But, as Emerson says, 'I builded better than I knew.' As I look over all these days since that eventful day, I am more than ever convinced that never, except by war, could you have got rid of slavery."

"But why—why did you not?"— the reporter guardedly asked. General Pryor replied:

"You ask me why? I could not! It would have looked theatrical," and he rested his right hand firmly on an autograph copy of a photograph of General Lee, a photograph which he later "complimented" as the only picture of Lee which rightly contained his subtle blend of majesty and gentlemanliness. "I did not accept General Beauregard's kind offer because it would have been bad acting, and it was not for me to accept it."

And did everything go well? he was asked.

Night was coming on, and General Pryor, sturdy old gentleman that he is, had almost said his full. "Oh, yes," he replied at length, "the General was persuaded. Ruffin fired the shot. Virginia thereupon seceded, uniting the entire South. Ruffin then renewed his allegiance to Virginia, living in Amelia County, not far from Richmond. And it was there, when he heard of the surrender of General Lee, that he blew out his brains literally, thus firing the last shot as well as the first."

General Pryor concluded his "evening chat" by telling how "old Abe Lincoln" had once come to his rescue. "A kindly deed which I valued then, and have not since forgotten," the general said.

TAWNEY'S "WAR RECORD"

HARD-LUCK stories may be heard most anywhere, but the case of ex-Congressman James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, has a happy ending, due to his timely recollection of having a "war record" when political exigency demanded one. When Tawney first started forth from home at the bright age of twenty-two, on his adventurous quest, he was not overstocked with wealth, but of brains he had plenty, and what is more, says E. J. Edwards, in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, he was a stern lad, and as good a smith as his father or grandfather before him, "which is saying a good deal." But as Tawney himself recollects:

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"Almost before I realized it I was 'on my uppers.' Finally I struck a job as a harvest hand in Illinois, and later drifted on to Winona, Minn., where I got rid of my last quarter—paid it to a hackman to take my trunk up to the hotel. I was broke, but not disconsolate. I had my trade, and I believed I could get work almost anywhere.

"But just at that time Jay Cooke's failure had brought on a panic, work on the Northern Pacific was at a standstill, and there was practically nothing doing at Winona. There was no help for it. I took to the road, became a tramp of the species that, while looking for work, must pick up a living somehow. At Stillwater I was offered a job to work alongside convicts, but I declined it on principle, and moved on. About that time I sent to the Chicago *Tribune* an article signed 'A Tramp.' It was in defense of the Wandering Willie fraternity, and attracted a good deal of attention at the time."

So he began reading law at night, and made up his mind to go to the legislature:

"In the course of time I secured the nomination on the Republican ticket, and was opposed by a war Democrat who was so popular that my chances for election were exceedingly doubtful. My competitor had carried a gun at Gettysburg, and was making so much of the fact that the party managers were of the opinion that it would give him the election if I couldn't find something to counteract it.

"The campaign was a hot one, and my rival and I often spoke from the same platform. One evening, after he had made a speech in which his war record had figured with splendid effect, I followed him, and in the course of my remarks put forth the claim that I, too, had been present at the battle of Gettysburg. Some one in the crowd yelled out that the battle was fought before I was born. Then I explained that I was in my ninth year at the time, and that the famous cavalry fight on the third day had taken place at so short a distance from our house

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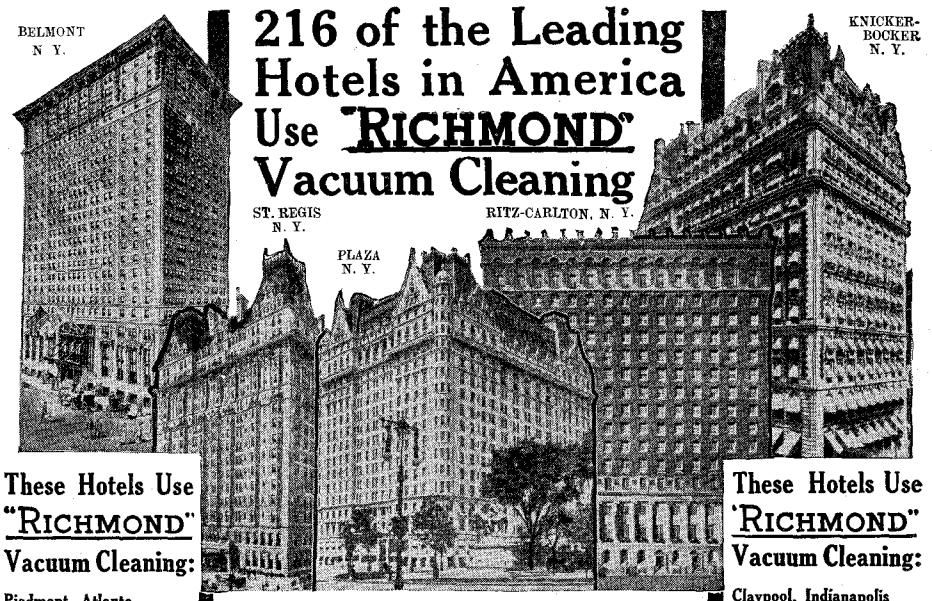

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Schenley, Pittsburg
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Oliver, South Bend
Shoreham, Washington
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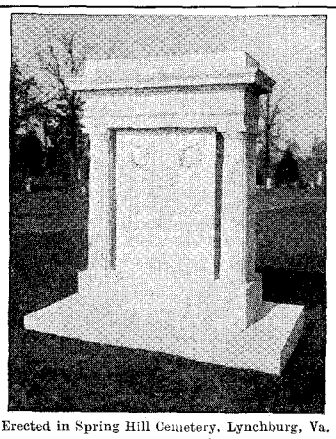

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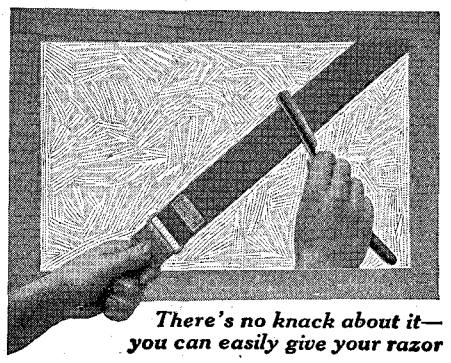

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that I had witnessed it from beginning to end, and that a Confederate shell had exploded just outside our dooryard. My story made a great hit, and I was elected. Sixteen years after I had paid my last quarter to have my trunk taken uptown, the same hackman drove me to the station on my way to take my seat in the National House of Representatives."

MR. SALTING'S SAVING HABITS

THE late George Salting of London, world-renowned for the splendor and worth of his collection of art objects, was a man of peculiar habits and temperament; for while spending "gladly and annually" large sums of money in the pursuit of his favorite hobby, he was in all other personal affairs "of a parsimonious turn of mind." So says *The Pall Mall Gazette,* which recounts "some several" instances of this "unique sort."

At the celebrated Spitzer sale in Paris he expended upwards of £40,000 in the purchase of many fine treasures, but he paid dearly for many of them, for the French dealers, not knowing him at that time, ran up the prices against him. A characteristic story is told of him that, while spending this large amount of money in Paris, he first occupied a room at a hotel, for which he was charged five francs per night; but finding another hotel whose terms were only three francs, he changed his quarters. It is further said that a friend, meeting him in Piccadilly before the termination of the Spitzer sale, said, "Hullo, Salting, I thought you were still in Paris." The reply was, "I had to come back because my return railway ticket expired yesterday."

Mr. Salting had a great aversion to taking a cab. On one occasion, having promised to contribute some of his objects to an exhibition, he sought the assistance of a dealer in making a selection. After this had been done and the specimens placed in a basket, Mr. Salting and the dealer proceeded to convey them to the exhibition. Mr. Salting wished to walk, but as it was raining the dealer suggested, for the safety of the objects, a cab should be taken.

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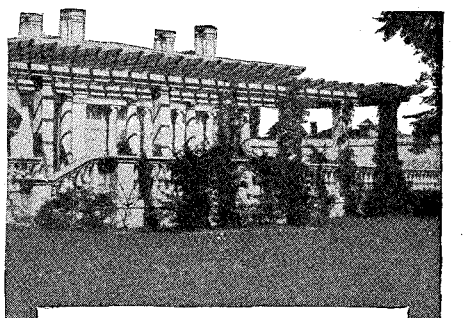

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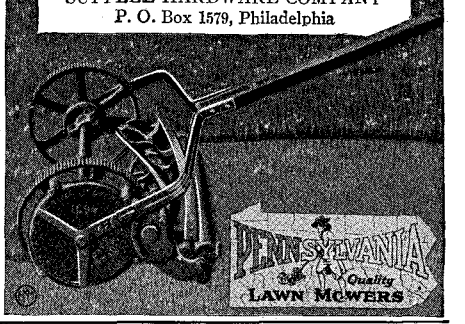

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  We are b-b-athing on the stoop,
We are d-d-dining on the lid
  Of a b-b-backyard chicken coop.

We have t-t-taken up the rugs
  And the m-m-matting on the floors;
We have knocked the w-w-indows out—
  We are l-l-living out-of-doors.

In the snow upon the l-l-lawn
  Sits the bubbubbaby fat and cool,
And the older chuchuchildren go
  To the Fresh Air Public School.

We are fufufull of b-b-bounding health
  Every momomoment of the d-d-day,
And the bubublizzards from the north
  Find us sh-sh-shivering but g-g-gay.

And the neighbors envy us
  As we gugguggather round the light
Of the street-lamp out in front,
  Reading in the air at night.
—*Newark Evening News.*

The Real Problem.—SUITOR—"If you refuse me I shall never love another."

SUITED—"Does that hold good if I accept you?"—*Chicago News.*

From a Gravestone.—I expected it, but I didn't expect it quite so soon.—*Life.*

Why He Mourned.—"I hear your rich old uncle is dead."

"Yes, he is."

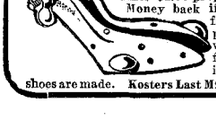
"What did he leave?"

"A widow we'd never heard of."—*Washington Star.*

Condensation.—"Do you use condensed milk at your house?"

"I guess so. We order a quart a day, and the milkman squeezes it into a can that holds about a pint."—*Toledo Blade.*

The Family Shoe Stretcher



will instantly stretch the shoe at any spot where needed, and thus remove the pressure on Corns, Bunions, etc. **Simple, Practical and lasts a lifetime. $1.00 prepaid. State for man or woman. Money back if not satisfactory.** Write for free Booklet, "Feet, their Appearance and Comfort"; giving valuable information gathered from our 30 years' experience in making Lasts over which shoes are made. **Kosters Last Mfg. Co., 7 Lock St., Buffalo, N.Y.**

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We have been knitting Socks *for over 35 years.* During all that time—in which we have supplied socks to millions of satisfied wearers—we have never failed to make good a single pair of Shawknit Socks, with which any wearer has stated he was not entirely and thoroughly satisfied.

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This is our unlimited guarantee.

We leave the matter entirely to you.

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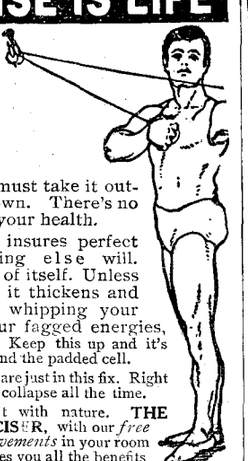

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES

"THE real economic phenomenon of the period" is declared by the New York *Evening Post* to be beyond any doubt the fall in commodity prices that has been going on during the financial readjustment that began a year ago. In such markets as those for grain, meat, iron, dairy products, and cotton cloth, prices to-day stand from 8 to 30 per cent. below what they were a year ago. Even when a general average is arrived at, there is found "a notable downward sweep." The index number of *Bradstreet's* for April 1 was 8.5223 as against 8.8361 for January, 1911. This is "the lowest level reached since the middle of 1909." A table is printed of the highest and lowest of recent monthly averages for twenty years, which shows "how wide the swing has been":

	High.		Low.
Jan., 1892	8.1382	July, 1896	5.7019
Feb., 1900	8.2307	June, 1901	7.4181
Dec., 1902	8.1413	July, 1904	7.6318
March, 1907	9.1293	June, 1908	7.7227
Jan., 1910	9.2310	April, 1911	8.5223

From this it will be seen that "the fall since the high notch of 1910, tho only half as rapid as that between 1907 and 1908, is larger than that between 1902 and 1904; but it none the less leaves the general level well above the low mark of 1904."

Three chief reasons are usually assigned for the wide swing in prices—first, "the agricultural cycle, or the alternating periods in which the world's consumption of necessities exceeds production, followed by years when production runs beyond consumption"; second, the prosperity cycle, when prices "advance under seemingly boundless expenditure by whole communities in boom times, followed by declines when expenses are held down in days of reduced prosperity"; third, the output of gold, the increase in the annual rate being assumed to put up prices arbitrarily and the decline putting them down. Discussing the question as to which of these causes is at work to-day, the writer says:

"It can hardly be doubted that we have entered a somewhat altered stage of the agricultural cycle. In 1897 and 1898, the world's normal wheat consumption was certainly beyond production; prices were very high. But between then and 1906, the world's production increased no less than 30 per cent.; which was certainly much faster than the possible increase in consumption, and which beat down prices. Consumption again ran well beyond the greatly decreased production of the next two years, but was once more overtaken during 1909 and was probably, in 1910, much exceeded. These are the figures of the world's production, showing the upward and downward swings:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1890	2,284,300,000	1907	3,128,600,000
1894	4,600,500,000	1908	3,178,200,000
1897	2,236,200,000	1909	3,641,800,000
1906	3,436,300,000	1910	3,667,400,000

Other cereal crops have moved with these; the marked exception in agriculture, thus far, being cotton, where consumptive capacity is still far beyond the year's production.

"In so far as prices follow the cycle of prosperity, the application of the rule to 1911 is plain. Prices of almost all commodities got to high-water mark in the world-wide boom of 1906, and the early days of 1907. Partly as a result, credit collapsed in Europe and in this country. Quite logically, prices fell rapidly; then rose in the impatient boom of 1909; in America, prices went up so much faster than in Europe that altho the London *Economist's* index number of English prices never again approached that of June, 1907, the *Bradstreet* average of January, 1910, was actually higher than the top figure of March, 1907. When that boom itself collapsed, prices were bound to go down with it.

"With the question of the world's gold output as an influence, one enters an argument of much obscurity. The question is not alone to what extent increase in gold production raises prices of commodities, and a decrease lowers them—that is itself a matter of debate. But there is also difference of opinion as to whether continuance of the same annual increase is not necessary to sustain a given trade expansion. It would be impossible to discuss that question here; the facts, however, are that the world's gold output, by the estimates of our mint, increased only $13,000,000 in 1909, and practically not at all in 1910, whereas the annual increase averaged $40,000,000 in 1897 and 1898, and $25,000,000 in 1905 and 1906."

As to the future movement of prices in the light of these three influences, the writer remarks in conclusion that the general bearing "is not in the direction of higher prices for commodities." At the same time such a conclusion must be qualified. For example:

"A summer of short crops would alter the present relations of supply and demand in agriculture—the effect of such shortage on our own position depending on whether deficiency occurred in America alone, as in 1903; in outside producing states alone, as in 1897; or in both, as in 1907. The world's gold output may increase; in the Transvaal, it has already increased over last year, in the three months past, by $3,000,000. As for the cycle of prosperity itself, the terms of the theory make it clear enough that a genuine trade revival in this country would of itself tend to alter the general downward direction of commodity prices.

HOW STOCKS AND BONDS DIFFER

Many investors understand clearly the radical difference between owning stock in a corporation and owning some of its bonds. Indeed this difference is a commonplace with bankers, brokers, and all experienced investors. Many small investors, however, and particularly persons making investments for the first time, do not understand it. A railroad bond in general may be compared to a mortgage on a house, in that it represents a debt contracted by the owner. Stock may likewise be compared to what is known as the equity which an owner has in a house. Stockholders in a corporation are partners in it, while bondholders are its creditors. When one invests in stocks he becomes one of the owners of the property subject to its debts. When one buys a bond, he has really lent money to a corporation, which promises to pay it back to him at its face value and meanwhile to pay him interest regularly. A certificate of stock, however, makes no promise to pay back the money one has invested in it, or even to pay a dividend on it. All depends on the success and condition of the business. When one purchases stock in a corporation with a long record for paying good dividends, he is quite secure of such dividends in the future and also of his principal, provided he did not pay too much for the stock. While at one

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time he may not be able to sell the stock for what he paid, at another he may sell it for more than he paid, prices being dependent on fluctuations in the market. Bonds fluctuate in normal conditions very little. At maturity they must be paid by the corporation issuing them at their face values. Technically speaking, one makes an investment when he buys a bond and he goes into business for himself when he buys a stock. As a matter of practical working, however, in the case of a great corporation, while a stockholder is a partner, he usually gives no personal attention to the conduct of the business. He does not attend the annual meeting. Many stockholders fail even to sign and return the proxies which they are asked to execute for use by the Board of Directors. Roger W. Babson, in the course of an article on this subject in *The Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia, says:

"Many people think that stock is a certificate connected with a business in some way which entitles them to certain profits; and they seem to have an idea that all they must do is to buy the stock and they are sure to get the profits and also to get a good value for the stock itself. Such is not the case by any means. When one buys a share of stock he buys an actual interest in the business and he takes all the chances of success or failure in the business. A bond rests upon the actual value of the property mortagaged to secure the bond. A stock depends for its value upon the success of the business. If a business is successful dividends are paid on the stock. If the business is not successful there are no dividends and the stock becomes worth little or nothing.

"As to the bonds, if the business fails the trustees will foreclose the mortgage and sell the property of the stockholders to pay the bondholders both the amount of their bonds and any interest that may be due. It, therefore, will be seen that, given the same corporation, the bonds are safer than the stock. On the other hand, the stock of some corporations may be far safer for investment than the bonds of other corporations. Moreover, not only is there a great difference in corporations but also in bond issues."

INVESTMENTS FOR A BUSINESS MAN

A business man, using the initials "J. H. C.," has propounded to the editor of the Wall Street *Journal* the following question:

"How would you consider the investment by a business man of $100,000 in the following stocks for increase of principal, safety of income, or risk of decline in value: 100 shares each of Atchison, Laclede Gas, Consolidated Gas, Louisville & Nashville, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, Pennsylvania, Atlantic Coast Line, and American Cotton Oil common?"

The editor's reply to this inquiry will interest many readers who may now have money to invest:

"Considering that you have so large a sum to invest in stocks, it would seem that better and more advantageous results would be obtained by diversifying your selection and scattering your purchases through a number of issues instead of confining yourself to so few. The issues mentioned are all well suited for your purposes, but in addition we would suggest the following stocks: Chicago & Northwestern, Delaware & Hudson, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Illinois Central, and the Hill roads. Chesapeake & Ohio is a most excellent proposition for the business man who can afford to take the risk it carries. We would also suggest the preferred issues of such industrial companies as United States Steel, Virginia-Carolina Chemical, International Harvester, National Biscuit, and American Cotton Oil, which issues are generally conceded to be representative in their group. American Telephone & Telegraph is about the highest type of public utility corporation and its stock, all of one class, is attractive. In the industrial common issues we would mention United States Steel, Virginia-Carolina Chemical, National Biscuit, and International Harvester."

THE INCOMES OF GREAT RAILWAYS

In current suggestions that some of the great railway systems may be compelled this year to reduce their rates of dividends, a factor not always taken into account is that some of these systems derive large incomes, additional to their own incomes, from tributary lines, leased or in great part owned by them. This condition has an important bearing on the decline in the earnings of such a system as the New York Central which already has reduced its dividend rate from 6 to 5 per cent. The earnings derived by it from roads leased or controlled, including the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and New York, Chicago and St. Louis, provide large sums of money which can be counted as earnings applicable to its own dividends.

This is a chief reason why New York Central stock, altho paying only 5 per cent., is quoted at about the same figure as Baltimore and Ohio or Atchison, which pay 6. The New York Central has its own dividend earnings supplemented by and well secured by tributary roads. This is not the case with the two other systems which depend on what they can earn themselves. Last year the New York Central proper earned only a fraction more than the 6 per cent. dividend paid, but because of the dividends received from other lines it had a theoretical total of earnings of over 8 per cent. The Central, owning approximately 90 per cent. of the stock of Lake Shore and Michigan Central, receives from them in dividends nearly $5,000,000.

So with the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has been paying 6 per cent. Owned or controlled roads return to the Pennsylvania 4.95 per cent. applicable to its own stock, amounting to $412,610,000. The total equities and earnings accruing to the Pennsylvania stock were for the year 10.95 per cent. *The Wall Street Journal* believes that neither the New York Central nor the Pennsylvania has yet "exhausted the possibilities of its subsidiaries." For the present year, "it is entirely probable that their investment returns will play as important a part in the finances as they did last year."

THE STEEL CORPORATION'S BUSINESS

Judge Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, at the annual meeting of the stockholders, on April 18, made a report as to conditions and prospects. While a fair business was being done in April, "bookings were less than in March." The chief decline had been in railroad buying, which had recently been only 7 or 8 per cent. of the entire output, whereas in normal times railroads buy about 33⅓ per cent. It was only a question of time, however, when the railroads "must buy liberally as their necessities pile up." The managers of the corporation were declared to be "very well satisfied with the amount of business done and the profits

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The bonds we offer afford a most excellent opportunity for the conservative investment of funds in the mortgage obligations of properties of well demonstrated earning value. These bonds are seasoned securities issued in accord with the restrictive provisions which govern the purchase of securities by conservative bankers. Our offerings include railroad, traction, water works, hydro-electric and other securities combining the maximum of safety with the attractive income yield of

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This expert examination has been for many years a protection, not only to ourselves but to our clients, and has created the highest confidence in the securities we offer.

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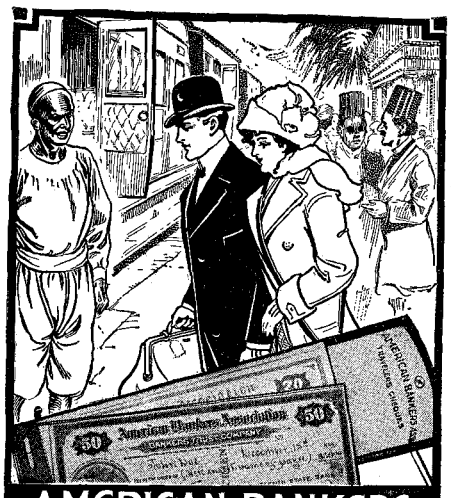

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realized during the last fifteen months." Business had really been "large" and, in the circumstances attending it, "should be considered satisfactory." It was to be borne in mind that the total capacity of the mills, at the time of the organization of the corporation, was about 24,000 tons per day, whereas at present the producing capacity is nearly "double that amount." While the mills are now running not more than 74 per cent. of capacity, this represents "very much more than the total capacity at the time the corporation was organized." Meanwhile independent steel plants have had their capacity increased even more than the United States Steel Corporation. That corporation started out with doing about 60 per cent. of the total business of the country. At the present time it is doing about 55 per cent. The latter is the point at which the corporation desires to keep its business, preferring not to do more than 60 per cent. It desires to avoid "any question of monopoly." Profits have continued to be "about the same," altho wages have been increased and many items of cost have increased, while the selling price has gradually declined. Improvements, however, and improved methods, have so reduced the total cost of production that the corporation "continues to realize about the same profit per ton."

AS TO THE "GET-RICH-QUICK" GAME

C. M. Keys has contributed to *The World's Work* an article under the above heading, in which are set forth some striking facts as to the extent of the swindles that have thrived so long in this country under the hands of promoters of oil, mining, and other companies. He prints with his article a list of fraudulent concerns "made up from the records of the last seven years," but which, nevertheless, "does not begin to exhaust the subject." Of such companies there are about 300 in the list, the oil companies being set down as having a capitalization of $83,448,128; the mining companies a capitalization of $337,882,500, and the miscellaneous companies one of $448,269,780.

No attempt is made to classify the companies as to their badness. Most of them are declared to be "out-and-out frauds which have already paid the penalty in full." A few "were at one time semi-respectable, but have gone over to campaigns of flotation similar to those used in the purely fraudulent cases." Others "still hang on, but ask such pitiful values for their shares that the victims are no better off than if they had been caught by the grossest swindles." Taken as a whole, Mr. Keys declares that they constitute a machine "that has stolen from the people close to one billion dollars in the last seven years." This list, moreover, comprizes only such companies as have become known in New York City.

The Government, after making its recent raids on fraudulent companies which had flooded the mails with their circulars, estimated that $100,000,000 a year have been by these methods stolen from the people; but Mr. Keys believes the figures are "far too small." Could one add together all the forms of illegal promotion and criminal or ignorant campaigns in worthless stocks and bonds, insurance companies, real estate certificates, etc., the amount in a year could be "trebled."

The chief asset of such concerns is their mailing lists of possible victims. There has grown up as an adjunct of their business what is known as a "name-broker," from

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when invested with the largest financial institution in the south-west. Paid in capital and surplus $5,300,000, its reserve being $3,200,000. Liabilities less than $230,000. There is more than $24 in security for every dollar of indebtedness. The Company was founded in 1866 and incorporated under the laws of California in 1899. Its principal officers have been with it for from fifteen to thirty-seven years.

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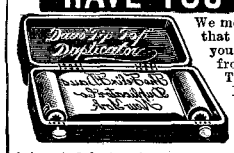

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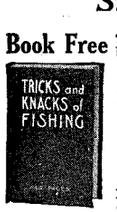

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whom these lists are obtained. Some name-brokers have lists running as high as 250,000 persons. A common price for use of a list is two cents for each name. Men have been known to sell the use of the same list several times a year, and thus to thrive. Sometimes the price is more than two cents per name. In one instance, a legitimate business list, stolen from a reputable banking-house in Boston, was sold to a fraudulent concern for 25 cents per name. Most valuable of all names are those of persons of small means who have recently inherited money. These names are obtained through a clipping agency, which is under contract to furnish all printed details of the settlement of small country estates, including legal notices which often contain names of much value. Life-insurance companies sometimes issue long lists of their recent beneficiaries, and these are valuable. In fact, names secured from sources like these become "the finest possible grist for the mill." Value is also set on the names of clergymen, Catholic priests being especially favored, because they are so often financial advisers of the poor.

THE UNCERTAINTIES OF MINING

The steps taken by the Calumet and Hecla Company to draw unto itself a dozen or more other copper companies in the Michigan district, is cited by *The Financial World* as an excellent illustration of the uncertainties of mining. This company "in the history of mining stands out as one of the greatest successes, and as an example of honest and conscientious management," and yet conditions have made necessary the present action. Only a few years ago the shares of the company were selling at $1,000 each, or at the highest price any stock in a public market ever reached, except in the famous Northern Pacific case, which was exceptional and temporary. Calumet and Hecla has been quoted this month at $485, or about one-half its highest quotation. Except for the prospects of giving new life to the company by the absorption of other properties, "the stock would have continued to fall on account of the gradual exhaustion of the mines." When these mines were opened they yielded 100 lbs. of copper per ton; in 1900 the yield had fallen to 60 lbs.; it is now only about 29 lbs., the latter being obtained at an increase of depth and at a corresponding increase in cost.

Dividends from mines not infrequently are dividends from assets, rather than from profits. The writer contends that even a regular 10-per-cent. dividend may be a poor recompense for the risk incurred. At its best, a 10-per-cent. dividend should mean only an annual revenue of 6 per cent. on the investment, the other 4 per cent. going to a sinking-fund, insuring stockholders against total loss by exhaustion of the ore. The writer cites the strange fact that, in view of this circumstance, such shares as those of the Amalgamated Company, which, since its formation, never netted owners an average of more than 2 per cent., should be maintained at their present high quotations.

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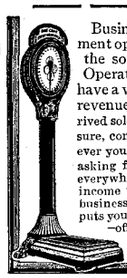

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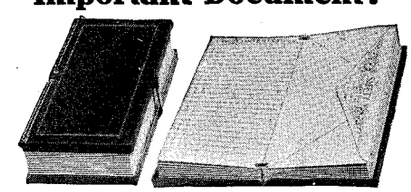

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 14.—Lanser, the Belgian aviator, flies 54 miles with his three sisters in an aeroplane.

David Jayne Hill resigns as United States Ambassador to Germany.

The British warship *Shearwater* temporarily lands a force of thirty men and a gun at San Quintin, Mexico.

April 15.—The $50,000,000 loan to China is signed at Peking.

April 16.—Forty tribesmen are killed and eighty captured by the Sultan's forces near Fez.

April 17.—Twenty-one persons are drowned when a Spanish steamship sinks off the coast of Finisterre.

France sends more troops to Morocco to put down the rebellion among the tribesmen.

Seven Americans at Douglas, Ariz., are wounded by bullets fired by Mexican Federals and insurgents in a battle at Agua Prieta, just over the boundary line.

April 18.—A dispatch from Chihuahua, Mexico, states that forty rebels have been killed and more than one hundred wounded in a battle near Sauz cañon.

Captain Carron, of the French Army Aviation Corps, falls with his aeroplane while approaching Versailles and is crusht to death.

The new census of Paris shows a population of 2,846,986, an increase of 124,255 since 1906.

April 19.—President Diaz assures the United States Government that "a definite restrictive policy on the border will be enforced."

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 14.—President Taft, through the State Department, notifies the Mexican authorities that fighting on the boundary line which endangers the lives of non-combatants, must cease.

April 15.—President Taft orders the Sixth Cavalry Regiment from Des Moines, Ia., to Arizona to supplement the American forces on the Mexican border.

The resignation of Rear-Admiral Mason as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department is announced.

April 16.—Major General Wood telegraphs the commander of the army in Texas not to cross the border line under any circumstances.

April 18.—President Taft lets it be known that he does not contemplate sending a special message to Congress dealing with the Mexican situation, and that the prospect of armed invasion of that country on the part of the United States is remote.

April 19.—Former Speaker Cannon speaks in the House in opposition to the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada.

The Farmers' Free List Bill is submitted to the House by Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee.

GENERAL

April 14.—Denman Thompson, the actor, dies at his home in New Hampshire.

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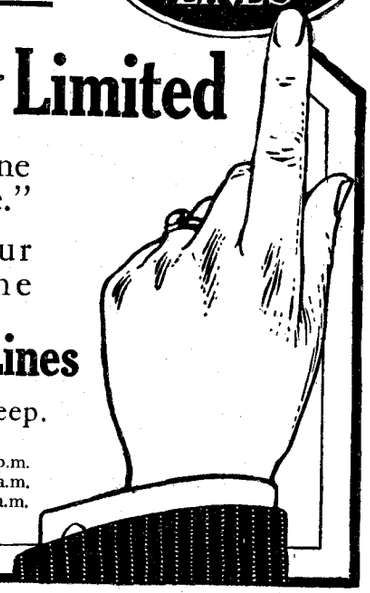

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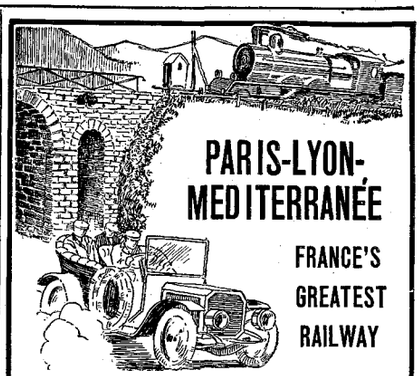

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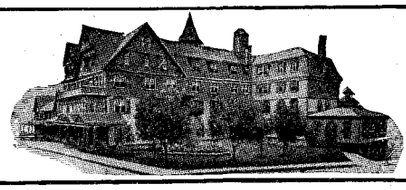

April 17.—Fire Chief Edward F. Croker of New York resigns, accepting a pension of $6,000 a year.

A coroner's jury finds the owners of the New York shirt-waist factory responsible for the death of an operator in the late fire which resulted in the loss of 145 lives.

April 18.—B. F. Bush, president of the Western Maryland Railroad, is elected president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Post-office inspectors at New York raid three so-called medical institutes and arrest the managers and their employees.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

April 12.—Fort Sumter is fired on.

April 13.—Fort Sumter surrenders.

April 14.—Major Anderson and his men evacuate the fort.

April 15.—The President calls for 75,000 volunteers to suppress "insurrectionary combinations," and summons an extra session of Congress to meet July 4.

April 16.—Four Massachusetts regiments begin to assemble in Boston.

North Carolina troops take Forts Caswell and Johnston.

The Confederate Government calls for 32,000 men.

April 17.—The United States steamship *Star of the West* is taken by Texas troops.

The Virginia Convention adopts the ordinance of secession.

April 18.—Lieutenant Jones, U. S. A., destroys the Federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry and withdraws with his men.

Major Anderson and his men reach New York City and are given an ovation.

April 19.—President Lincoln issues a proclamation declaring the blockade of the Southern ports.

The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment is attacked by a mob while passing through Baltimore.

April 20.—The Gosport Navy Yard, opposite Norfolk, Va., with ships, stores, etc., is burned by Federal officers to prevent its capture by the Confederates.

April 21.—The branch mint at Charlotte, N. C., is seized by the State authorities.

April 22.—Robert E. Lee is made "Commander of the military and naval forces of Virginia."

April 23.—Gen. B. F. Butler takes military possession of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad in Maryland, despite the protest of Governor Hicks.

April 25.—Texas troops capture 450 United States soldiers at Saluria.

Illinois troops rescue the stores in the Federal Arsenal at St. Louis from a threatened Confederate attack.

April 26.—Confederate sympathizers in Baltimore destroy the railroad bridges around the city to block the passage of troops to Washington.

April 27.—The reenforcement of Fort Pickens is announced.

April 28.—The frigate *Constitution* reaches New York from Annapolis, after a narrow escape from the Confederates.

April 29.—The Maryland Legislature votes against secession.

May 3.—President Lincoln issues a proclamation calling for 42,000 volunteers for three years' service, and adds 22,000 men to the regular army and 18,000 seamen to the navy.

May 4.—A Union meeting is held at Wheeling, Va., and resolutions adopted denouncing the secession of the State, and approving the refusal of the merchants to pay taxes to the authorities at Richmond.

May 5.—General Butler and a Federal force seize the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad junction near Baltimore, commanding the route from the West.

May 6.—Arkansas Convention adopts ordinance of secession.

Did His Duty.—The London consul of a continental kingdom was informed by his government that one of his countrywomen, supposed to be living in Great Britain, had been left a large fortune. After advertising without result, he applied to the police, and a smart young detective was set to work. A few weeks later his chief asked how he was getting on.

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"Good! Where is she?"

"At my place. I married her yesterday."—*Lippincott's.*

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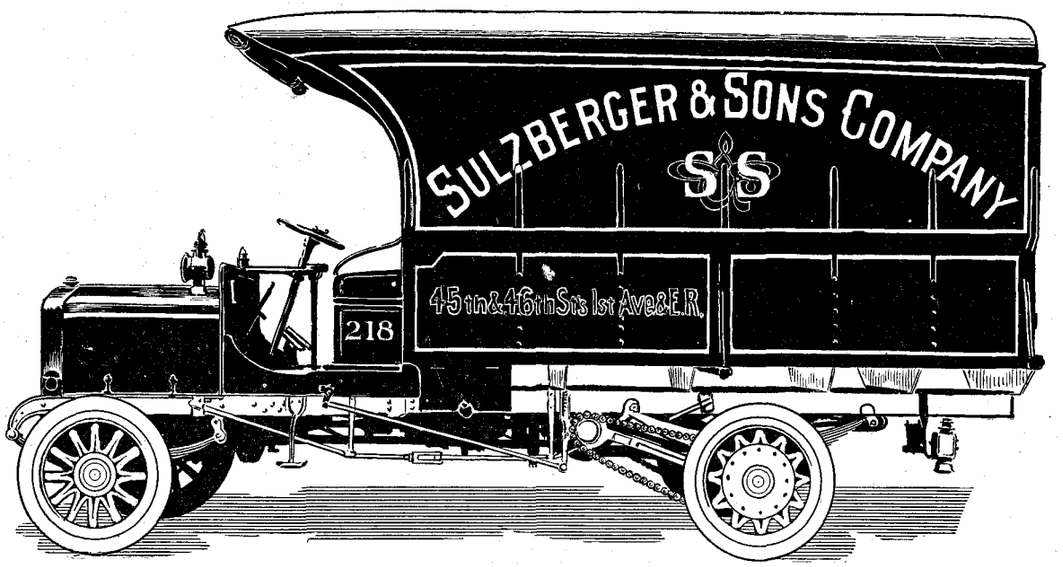

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